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# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Jan'y 1, 1858.


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Sept. 17. 76-tf

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8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2 880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address at very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

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Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
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Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McLin,
" W H Lippitt,
GEORGE W DEBMS,
Goldsboro', N C.

July 28th, 1864.


State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1864.

Angus R. Patterson, Ex'r of Daniel Patterson Dec'd, vs Archibald Patterson, et al.

Petition for a sale of Slaves for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Archibald Patterson and —— Guyton and wife Flora, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of Oct. 1864.

L. H. WEBB, Clerk.
H. H. WEBB, Dep'ty.

86-6wpd$14inpt

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1864.

John A McKay, D McN McKay, M J McKay, W B McKay vs J M Fleming and wife Nancy C.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this cause reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Lillington, 2d Monday in September, 1864.

81-6t) B F SHAW, C C C.

LOST,

THE subscriber has lost a 4 per cent. CERTIFICATE for a Confederate States Bond, signed by Wm. G. Broadfoot, and No. 1631, for $200. Notice is hereby given to all persons not to receive said Certificate or retrade for the same. I shall make application to the proper authorities to issue to me a duplicate copy of said Certificate. URIAH SCHERMERHORN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 24. 80-6tpd

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1864.

THE LEGISLATURE.—A letter intended for our last reached us on Tuesday morning. It refers mainly to matters embraced in our regular synopsis of Legislative proceedings, but would have been useful if it had been received in time.

It mentions that the Rev. Dr. Mason is the only clergyman who had accepted the invitation to open the sessions with prayer, and on his first appearance on Saturday last, he fainted and was borne from the Hall. Subsequently, an arrangement was made by which six Ministers would open the sittings alternately.

The writer's impressions about the Legislature are not so pleasant as we had hoped for. He thinks there are signs of strong party feeling, and of decided ill feeling to the Confederate Administration and even that some resolutions like Mr Pool's may pass. We trust not.

This morning's mail brought us a letter from our correspondent, together with a brief sketch of the proceedings of the Legislature up to the closing of the mail yesterday. They will be found elsewhere.

The indications are not gratifying to those who desire harmony for the sake of the cause. We shall hope, however, that the great stake of the country—Independence or subjugation; the safety of all or the sacrifice of all—will not be lost sight of.

STATE EXEMPTIONS.—It would be idle to expect justice to North Carolina from the Richmond papers. Therefore we are not surprised to see the Enquirer indulge in a tirade of abuse of Gov. Vance for "scattering his favors among his friends" and keeping out of the ranks an army of exempts as State officers. The Enquirer ought to know that Gov. Vance has nothing to do with the matter. It is the Legislature that exercised a right, (which Congress expressly conceded to it,) of specifying what State officers were necessary to be kept at home for the enforcement of the laws and carrying on the State government. The Legislature, not Gov. Vance, did so specify whom it was necessary to retain; and if too many were retained, which is a matter of opinion, it is the fault of the Legislature, and not of Gov. Vance. The Enquirer may know all about it, may be able to say with perfect assurance how many the State ought to have; but if so it is wiser than many people in North Carolina. We confess that though we are on the ground we have not the materials upon which to found any decided opinion about it. It is the province of the Legislature. We suppose the Legislature possessed the necessary information, and that it was governed by full as high a sense of duty and patriotism as ever animated the Enquirer.

The subject will doubtless be again before the Legislature at this session, and if any of the exempts can properly be spared, we trust that body will not be restrained from doing what may appear to be its duty by the impertinence of the Enquirer.

Of one thing we think the Enquirer may be assured, that no where in North Carolina, among a population equal to that of Richmond, could 8,000 men be found, not already in the service, to take places in the trenches to meet an emergency. Let the Enquirer address itself to the regular enrollment of these 8,000 at its own doors before it meddles with North Carolina.

THE PRESS AND THE SERVICE.—With but two or three exceptions, the newspapers have objected to the recommendation in the last President's Message that newspaper men should be detailed by the President, Secretary of War, or some other military authority. We are greatly surprised to see in consequence that the Richmond Sentinel, through correspondence, communications, and extracts from the few papers which advocate the detail system, is making a studied effort to create the impression that the Press of the Confederacy is opposed to the President's recommendation because its conductors wish to keep out of the army, and denounce any attempt to put them there as an invasion of "the liberty of the Press." Nothing could be more unjust or unfounded. The position taken by the Press is, briefly: Exempt us *by law*, if we are of more service to the cause in our present occupations than we can be in the field; if we can be of more service in the field, conscribe us *by law*. The decision of this question of comparative utility rests with Congress. We do not discuss it because it might be indelicate and because our own minds are not settled on the point. We shall be glad if Congress thinks the field service more advantageous, for this paper is now printed merely as a matter of duty, and we should not regret a decision that duty no longer required its publication. The adoption of the detail system will in effect be such a decision so far as this paper is concerned; for though, as we are quite well aware, there would be no difficulty about its details, all its power to serve the cause of the Confederacy would be destroyed by permitting the Observer to become a detailed press, and with the adoption of that system its publication and the only reason for its publication will cease to exist. We prefer the direct conscription because we do not wish to see a detailed press in the Confederacy. To say the least, newspapers so published could be of no imaginable public service.

DR. LEACH AGAIN.—In our last Dr. J. T. Leach, Representative in Congress from the 3d District, figured in a most ridiculous manner. To-day we are unfortunately obliged to show him up in an attitude far worse than ridiculous. See his disgraceful resolutions. The pleasure of finding them promptly and indignantly *"rejected"* by the body in which they were offered, is greatly impaired by the fact that any members, and especially any from North Carolina, should have been influenced by such a consideration as courtesy or discourtesy to the mover. Courtesy indeed to one who was thus outraging every manly and proper feeling of the country and playing into the hands of its enemies!

The Raleigh Confederate mentions the arrival of Dr. Leach in Raleigh about as soon as his resolutions got there in the Richmond papers. May we not hope that he has come to stay? that he will not again resume a seat in which he has done nought but damage to the cause and discredit to the State?

By the way, the unanimous resolution of the House of Representatives, which we published on Monday, we trust attracted the attention of all our readers. We should have called special attention to it but that it came to hand only as we were preparing to go to press. It emphatically reaffirmed the declaration of the last Congress of an unalterable determination never on any terms to re-unite with the United States. And after having voted for this on Monday, Dr. Leach offered his infamous resolutions on Friday—hangman's day.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—A glance at the Report of Postmaster General Reagan rather impresses us with the opinion that he is one of the chief extortioners of the day. For very poor service, constant failures of the mails, denial of ordinary and important mail facilities, and even such a want of mail bags as to oblige Postmasters to send off the mails in their own private corn sacks—(which they never saw again,)—for such service as this, we say, Mr. Reagan has realized out of the people a net profit of more than 250 per cent. upon his outlay. In other words his payments have been $1,083,058 45, and his receipts $2,814,720 74. And in the past two years he has accumulated in the Treasury the large sum of $4,079,624 04 of profits. Now we think this is shameful. The Post Office Department was not established as a money making concern, but to accommodate the public with mails. But here we find Mr. Reagan piling up his millions and refusing to establish mail routes ordered by Congress, and even denying to the soldiers in camp the little pittance of receiving their newspapers free of postage, which might possibly diminish his profits some ten or twenty thousand dollars a year.

An increase of the commissions of postmasters and other officers is recommended, and an increase of 50 per cent. to railroads carrying the mails.

One-third of Mr. Reagan's Report is devoted to the subject of frauds on the revenue by the Southern Express Company in carrying mailable matter in defiance of law, against which he recommends the most severe and stringent laws.

YANKEE PEACE RUMORS.—In regard to the various reports in the yankee papers about peace commissioners to Richmond, proposals of peace, &c., the New York Tribune lets the cat out of the bag when it says:—

"We believe that the time has come for detaching the Southern masses from the fortunes of the Rebellion, and *that overtures looking to that end* will soon be made by the President, either through his forthcoming Message or otherwise, as circumstances shall seem to render expedient."

So it seems that the Confederacy is to be treated to overtures that have no other object than to divide our people. And we are told in advance that they are not genuine, but only a cheat. We shall be fools indeed if we play into their hands by allowing them to effect their purpose of division. Let them come, however; it will be hard if we may not get good out of them, instead of the evil for which they are designed.

REMOVAL.—The Daily North Carolinian, heretofore published in this place by Col. P. J. Sinclair, is in process of removal to Wilmington, where Col. S., having procured new power presses, &c., proposes to publish a daily, tri-weekly and weekly. The field for a daily issue is far better in Wilmington than in Fayetteville, in consequence of the difference of mail facilities. The mails leaving this place for those sections dependent upon it for news are but weekly, semi-weekly and tri-weekly.

SURGEON-GENERAL WARREN'S REPORT.—The Conservative publishes this Report, six columns in length. It opens with the statement that "the fact that North Carolina has done more than any other State for her sick and wounded, is universally admitted;" and says that about 20,000 soldiers have been entertained in the way-side hospitals belonging to the State, and 30,000 soldiers and 3,000 officers and citizens at the Soldiers' Home in Richmond, at a cost of $100,000, instead of $660,000 which it would have cost the soldiers for the same entertainment if left to the tender mercies of the Richmond hotels and restaurants.

A CURRENCY BILL.—The bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Lyon of Alabama, from the Committee of Ways and Means, is intended to inaugurate those measures for the restoration of a sound currency recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. It provides for the exemption of Treasury Notes from any taxation; for the cancelling of one-fifth annually of all notes received for taxes, till the amount is reduced to $150,000,000; for a pledge after peace of the tithe of cotton and wheat and corn, to the redemption of the Treasury notes; &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Will not some one move in the matter of getting up an extra dinner for our brave men in Virginia? We are at liberty to promise one subscription of $500. Who speaks?

FAYETTEVILLE AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.—Col. W. McL. McKay has obtained upwards of $160,000 of subscriptions to this proposed work.

COUNTY BONDS.—Wake county Bonds were sold at auction in Raleigh last week at 164 to 165.

*Outrages in Henderson County.*—The house of Rufus M. Edney, Esq., at Edneyville, Henderson county, was visited on Sunday night last by 25 or 30 armed men, and plundered of four or five thousand dollars worth of property. They shot at Mr. Edney some eight or ten times, but he escaped uninjured. This is the second or third "levy" that has been made upon him. Henderson and Transylvania counties seem to be pretty effectually in the hands of the "free dealers."—*Asheville News, 24th.*

*Negro Sale.*—At the auction sale held by Messrs. Creech & Litchford, on Tuesday the 29th, the following prices were obtained: For negro girl—one 17 years of age, $5950; one 15 years old, $5700; one 13 years, $5200; and one 16 years old, $5150.

*Raleigh Confederate, 30th.*

*Sales.*—There was sold on the 24th at Edwards & Co's auction room in this place, 130 shares of Western N. C. Railroad stock, at from $138 to $200—hundred dollar shares.—*Salisbury Watchman 29th.*

*Another Raid.*—A letter from a reliable gentleman in McDowell County, to Mr. Young, the Commoner from Yancey, states that on Sunday, the 20th inst., the East Tennessee tories made a raid upon Bakersville, Yancey County, where they killed Jackson Stewart, formerly sheriff, and captured 16 of our militia men. Mr. Robert Penland was badly bruised and beaten by them; and much property was destroyed and carried off. Mr. Stewart had seven balls shot through him.—*Raleigh Standard.*

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 14th November, in St. Bathol omews Church, Pittsboro', by the Rev. R. B. Sutton, Capt. W. L. LONDON, to CARRIE, daughter of J. H. Haughton, Esq.

At St. James' Church, Wilmington, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Watson, Dr. A. S. WRIGHT to Miss SALLIE F. POTTER, all of Wilmington.

DIED,

At General Hospital No. 4, Richmond, November 23, 1864, from the effects of a wound received in the battle of October 27th, Lieutenant G. D. TUNSTALL, company G, Forty-Seventh North Carolina regiment infantry, eldest son of George Tunstall, Esq., of Louisburg, North Carolina.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Senate branches of joint select committees were announced, viz:—

On a System of Tithing—Messrs. Odom, Aycock and Crump.

On the Importation of Goods, Memorializing Congress for Compensation for the AdVance, etc—Messrs. Wright, Ellis and Speight.

On the Production of Salt—Messrs. Leitch, Courts and Blount.

In the Commons, on Saturday, the Standing Committee on Corporations was announced as follows: Messrs Waugh, Mann, Cobb, Powell, Morisey, Peace, Stipe, Ashworth, Grier, Carson of Alexander, and Gudger.

Resolutions were introduced by: Mr. Craige of McDowell, that the Governor take such steps as he may deem proper to suppress the C. S. distillery at Salisbury, N. C.

Mr J. H. Headen of Chatham, that the Judiciary Committee inquire as to what legislation is necessary to confiscate the property of alien enemies and disloyal citizens.

Mr. Jones of Davie, as to the expediency of exempting one miller to each county, or such as had an annual custom grinding of 8000 bushels of corn.

Bills were introduced by: Mr. Phillips of Orange, to incorporate the North Carolina Company of Chemists.

Mr. Murphy of Sampson, to reclaim swamp lands.

Mr. Shepherd to incorporate the Ockoock Iron Company.

The Joint Standing Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely on the bill to repeal all laws exempting State officers, and recommended that it do not pass. Report concurred in. The bill providing for the appointment of an assistant county relief commissioner was read a third time and passed, and the Senate bill to extend the time for registration of grants was passed.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Pool of Bertie introduced a bill to legalize advances heretofore made by the State Treasurer to the Insane Asylum, and authorizing a further advance of $100,000 to that Institution. Mr. Long, of Caswell, a bill authorizing the county court to take preventive and suppressive measures against the small pox, which, under a suspension of the rules, was read three times and passed. Mr. Pool, of Bertie, moved that the resolutions introduced by him to initiate negotiations for an honorable peace be referred to a joint select committee; adopted by the Senate, concurred in by the House, and as such committee on its part the Senate appointed Messrs. Pool and Ellis. Mr. Odom, of Northampton, moved the appointment of a joint select committee to confer as to the rates of public printing. Messrs. Odom and Speight were appointed as such committee on the part of the Senate. Mr. Warren introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, to inquire into the power of the Legislature, under the Constitution, to authorize the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, to employ the militia beyond the limits of the State; and further to inquire into the power of the Legislature, under the Constitution, to confer upon the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, summary power to deprive officers of the militia of their commissions.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Erwin of Burke presented a memorial of citizens of his county setting forth the unfitness of fruit liquor for curative use, and praying that each practising physician be allowed to have distilled, under his supervision and for strictly medical purposes, twenty-five gallons of grain whiskey *per annum*. Mr. Craig, a resolution to facilitate the transportation of salt from Saltville, Va., to the western counties of this State. Mr. Horton, of Watauga, to remove prisoners accused of crimes from counties where they would be in danger of capture by the public enemy. Mr. McLean, of Cumberland, to remit costs to persons acquitted of crimes. Mr. Carter, of Beaufort, introduced a bill to place at the Governor's disposal the sum of £5000, to be expended in the purchase of blankets, clothing, etc., for North Carolina prisoners of war. The House branches of joint select committees were announced as follows:

On Importation of Goods, etc.—Messrs. Person, Haynes, Cuningham, McAden and Murphy.

On System of Tithing and Money Tax—Messrs. Amis, Wooten, Horton of Wilkes, Costner and McGehee.

On the Supply of Salt.—Messrs. Harrison, McLean, Brown of Mecklenburg, Sharpe and Perkins.

On Public Printing—Messrs. Mann, Grier and Best.

On the Peace Resolution—Messrs. Caldwell, Brown of Mecklenburg, and Cowles.

The bill to repeal acts of Sept. 14th, 1863, and 28th May 1864, exempting State officers, was then taken up. Mr. Grissom, of Granville, moved its indefinite postponement. So ordered by yeas 67, nays 32, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Alsbritton, Amis, Ashworth, Banks, Benbury, Best, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Bond of Gates, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Bryan, Caldwell, Calloway, Calvert, Carson of Rutherford, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Craig, Dargan, Davis of Halifax, Erwin, Flynt, Fowle, Gaskins, Gibbs, Gidney, Grissom, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Harrison, Headen, J. H. Headen, W. J. Henry, Herbert, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Johnston, Jordan, Joyner, Judkins, Lane, Little, Lyle, Mann, McCormick, McGehee, McLean, McMillan, Morisey, Murrill, Patterson, Patton, Peace, Perkins, Powell, Riddick, Rogers, Russ, Russell, Sharpe, Shepherd, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Johnston, Stipe, Waugh, Wheeler and Young—67.

Nays—Messrs. Austin, Baxter, Bethune, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Brown of Mecklenburg, Cabo, Cobb, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Davis of Halifax, Faison, Farmer, Gaskins, George, Grier, Harriss, Hassell, Hawes, Joyner, Judkins, Lane, Latham, Lewis, Love, Murphy, Outterbridge, Person, Reinhardt, Shipp, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Duplin, Stancell, Strong, Vann, and Wooten—37.

[The chairman of the committee on Military Affairs stated that the subject of Mr. Person's resolution was now before that committee.]

Mr. Fowle introduced the following preamble and resolutions, and moved that they be printed. So ordered:

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina are a law-loving and Constitution-abiding people; and that they believe that in every crisis which may arise, all constitutional modes of redress ought to be fairly tried and fully exhausted, before any resort should be had to extreme measures, likely to terminate in civil strife, and convert our already unhappy country into a scene of havoc and desolation.

Resolved, That for the purpose of obtaining the independence of the Southern Confederacy, it is expedient, on all suitable occasions, to proffer to negotiate with the enemy, and that the cause of humanity demands that the further effusion of blood should be stayed, or that at least an effort should be made to that effect.

Resolved, That the President of the Confederate States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, being the constituted authority under the Constitution for the negotiation of Peace, is hereby requested to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of negotiating an honorable peace, and that publication thereof be made to the world.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the President of the Confederate States, our Representatives in Congress, and also to the Governors of the several States composing the Confederacy, with a request that they be laid before their respective Legislatures, to the end that their co-operation may be secured in the attainment of this object.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Nov'r 30.

Editors Observer: As was expected, the differences of opinion among the members of the General Assembly are beginning to exhibit themselves in lively, not to say acrimonious, debate. That of Tuesday last, as you will perceive, on the subject of handing over State officers to the tender mercies of the conscript men, was quite lengthy and pungent. Without going into any expression of political opinion, the fact may be stated, that in either House there is a majority of those not considered over favorable to the policy of the Richmond authorities. While the general sentiment seems to be that if there are any State officers, useless in their civil capacities and of no service in home defence, they should be surrendered to the exigencies of the army, the opinion is also as firmly held that there are no such officers and that the 13,000 or so of State exempts will not be given up. So far the question has not come to a vote in the Senate, but in the House, in two separate divisions of that body, the vote has stood two to one for their retention.

The bill to allow the Supreme and Superior Court Judges not exceeding $4000 per annum for expenses, is now a law.

Yesterday's debate in the House, it is expected, will create something of a stir in Richmond official circles, and in the Senate certain members of that body declare it will not be long before a regular field day of debate will occur on Mr. Pool's peace resolutions.

The revenue bill, now in process of perfection by the Finance committee, will not be brought forward for two weeks yet, great difficulty being found in preparing the provisions of it so as not to bear too heavily upon the people, while sufficient to meet the expenses of the government. When brought forward in open session the discussion of its advisability will, I am told, consume considerably over a week, and as in addition to this the peace resolutions will have to be thoroughly debated by members anxious to "set themselves right on the record," the probabilities point decidedly to a session that will continue beyond Christmas.

Mr. Fowle's peace resolutions are understood to have been prepared in order to meet the objection generally made to this style of proposition, that they take the peace-making power out of the hands where the Constitution has reposed it, to place it in those of a convention, a quintette of commissioners, etc. From the tone of the House it is thought they will pass that body on the final vote, though not by as great a majority as the vote on the postponement of Mr. Love's motion would indicate—67 to 32.

Mr. Bethune, of Robeson, who was qualified in the House yesterday, is the gentleman who suffered so severely from the effects of a railroad accident not long since, losing one leg to the thigh and having the other badly fractured. By consent of the House the oaths of office were accordingly administered to Mr. B. at his seat.

In the House to-day a motion made by Mr. Shepherd, of Cumberland, that a committee decide whether Mr. Calvert or Mr. Rogers of Northampton be entitled to the seat from that county, was, after a lively discussion, laid on the table, yeas 68, nays 40. The military committee reported that a bill protesting against the taking of the Senior Reserves from the State met their approval, but inasmuch as they were convinced the C. S. government would pay no attention to a remonstrance, desired to be discharged from its further consideration. Resolutions were introduced to procure the release of certain infirm citizens of North Carolina now held to service at Wilmington and to protest against an interference with an election in Lenoir county by C. S. land and naval forces, and a bill to incorporate the Confederate newspaper of this city.

In the Senate Mr. Odom strenuously objected to the substitute proposed for his resolutions in opposition to the policy of emancipating slaves for services rendered. T. P.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Thursday last, Mr. Graham introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report of Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill of the operations of his command in the battle of Chickamauga. He also presented a memorial of the Society of Friends in North Carolina, asking that certain persons who had joined the Society since 1862, might be exempt from military service on payment of the sum required by law for the exemption of such members as belonged to the Society previous to 1862. Mr. Graham stated that the memorialists informed him their discipline was such as to detect any one who should join them for the purpose of avoiding military duty. The persons for whom the indulgence was asked were those who had always belonged to the sect, though not actually members of the church. Some of these men are now undergoing punishment in the army at Petersburg for disobedience of orders. The House discussed a bill "to punish Conspiracy" without making a decision.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Graham offered a resolution of inquiry as to what legislation may be necessary to have a census taken. Mr. Barnwell, a bill to exempt from taxation the capital of bonds and certificates issued by the Confederate States. In the House, the Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the exchange of notes of the old issue for those of the new. The amount of new issue thus exchanged is $121,088,790. It is further stated that all the depositaries of the Treasury have been supplied with the new issue. Mr. Leach offered peace resolutions, elsewhere noted.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, Mr. Lyon from the committee of Ways and Means reported a bill increasing the duties on imports, and a bill exempting from taxation the capital of Confederate bonds and certificates, the interest to be taxed as other income; which were made special orders. The bill to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States was passed in the following shape:

A bill to be entitled an act to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the Confederate States shall, with intent to injure the Confederate States, conspire to subvert, overturn or destroy, by force, the execution of any law of the confederate States, or, by force, to hinder, delay or prevent the execution of any law of the Confederate States, or to seize, take, possess or destroy any property of the Confederate States, against its own consent, or to prevent, delay or hinder, by force or fraud, the transportation of supplies or men to or belonging to the army of the Confederate States, or to destroy or injure any road, boat, engine or work employed in such transportation, or to hold any secret communication or intercourse with an enemy of the Confederate States, or to aid or abet the enemy in his war upon the Confederate States, or persons in rebellion against the same, or to promote disobedience of lawful military orders, mutiny, desertion in, or unauthorized absence from, the army of the Confederate States, or among the soldiers in the military service, each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned, with or without labor, not exceeding five years. Provided, That for offences under this law persons who belong to the army or navy, or persons who belong to the military service, shall be tried by a military court or court martial, and citizens shall be subject to presentment which shall entitle them to jury trial.

It has yet to be acted on by the Senate.

The failure of the mail leaves us without later details of proceedings. The telegraph reported nothing of interest on Monday. On Tuesday, the Senate passed the bill declaring 4 per cent. bonds and certificates receivable in payment of all taxes due and payable for the year 1864. In the House, the Judiciary committee reported a bill for the establishment of a Supreme Court. We received no telegrams last night, and so have nothing of yesterday's proceedings.

*Georgia Items.*—We have some little news from a gentleman who recently visited Atlanta, or rather the spot on which Atlanta once stood. The place is entirely destroyed. Prior to leaving, the enemy sent all the negroes up the road. Citizens stated that Sherman had gone forth with four army corps, each numbering about 15,000 men. These corps are commanded respectively by Davis, Osterhaus, Blair and Slocum. The yankees gave out that they were going with half their force to Augusta and half to Savannah. They have torn up the Rail Roads behind them everywhere.

The main body of Sherman's army is reported at Sandersville and pushing forward rapidly. His advance had reached Tennelle on the Central Rail Road. At that point a yankee operator telegraphed to the Augusta office, desiring some information as to the whereabouts of our army. His trick was discovered and his curiosity will be satisfied presently.

Several thousand veteran troops had arrived at Savannah and —— thousand more were expected.

Reliable information has been received that east Macon had been feebly shelled by a small force of the enemy. As soon as opposition was shown, the yankees retired. At present there are none of the Shermanites in the vicinity of Macon.

*Augusta Constitutionalist, 27th.*

A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday, from Macon, informs us that on Sunday last the Federals attacked East Macon. They succeeded in capturing one of our batteries, but it was immediately retaken by our brave soldiers, and the enemy signally repulsed. The loss on both sides was small. Gov. Brown had removed all the valuables from Milledgeville to Macon and was in that city. There was a sufficient force in Macon, under the lead of a gallant officer, to hold the enemy at bay.

*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, 27th.*

The 10th, 35th and 40th Regiments N. C. troops arrived in Augusta on Saturday, 26th inst. They number 1200 each, and are all well clad for the winter, and judging from the joyous shouts that made the welkin ring as they passed through our streets, are eager for the fray.—*Augusta Paper.*

*Death of Maj. Graddy.*—We regret to learn that Maj. W. S. Graddy, of the 25th N. C. Regiment, died a few days since, from the effect of wounds received in front of Petersburg, on the 30th of July last. He was a most gallant and accomplished officer, and his death will cast a gloom over many hearts.

*Asheville News.*

## SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA.

### LIEUT. MORRIS'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The London Index publishes the following account of the capture of the Florida, written by Captain Morris, her late commander:

BAHIA, Oct. 18, 1864.

SIR—It is with great pain that I have to report the seizure of the Confederate States steamer Florida, lately under my command.

I arrived at this port on the 4th inst., at 9 p m, to procure coal and provisions, and also to get some slight repairs after a cruise of 61 days. Just after anchoring, a boat passing around us asked the name of our vessel, and, upon receiving our reply, stated that the boat was from Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Curlew. Next morning I found that the U S steamer Wachusett was at anchor near us, but no English steamer, so I at once concluded that the boat which had hailed us the evening before was from the Wachusett.

We were visited on the morning of the 5th by a Brazilian officer, to whom I stated my wants, and was informed by him that he would report the same to the President, and that until his answer was received we could hold no communication with the shore. At noon I received a communication (which was left on board the Florida) from the President, stating that he was ready to receive me. At our interview he informed me that 48 hours would be allowed me to fit and repair, but that should his chief engineer, whom he would send on board to examine the machinery, deem the time too short, he would grant the necessary extension. He was most urgent in his request that I should strictly observe the laws of neutrality, at the same time stating to me that he had received the most solemn assurances from the United States Consul that the U S steamer would do nothing in port contrary to the laws of nations and of Brazil; and that he desired the same from me, which I unhesitatingly gave. The Brazilian Admiral, who was present at the interview, suggested that I had better move my vessel in between his ship and the shore, as our proximity to the Wachusett might cause some difficulty. My assurances to the President seemed to set his mind at rest on the score of any collision between the two vessels, and upon leaving him I immediately repaired on board and moved the Florida close in shore to the position suggested by the Admiral. I found the Brazilian engineer on board, and was informed by him that it would require four days to repair the pipe of the condenser. Feeling now no apprehension of any difficulty occurring while in port, and wishing to gratify the crew with a short liberty, not only on the score of good conduct, but also of health, I determined to permit one watch at a time to go ashore for 12 hours, and sent the port watch off that afternoon. About 7:30 p m. a boat came alongside, stating that she was from the U S steamer Wachusett, with the U S Consul, who had an official communication for the commander of the Florida. The letter, with the card of the Consul, was handed to First Lieut Porter, who, after examining it, and finding it directed to "Captain Morris, Sloop Florida," returned it unopened to the Consul, stating that it was improperly addressed; that the vessel was the Confederate States steamer Florida, and that when the letter was so directed it would be received.

The next day, (6th) a Mr. de Vidiky came on board, having received a letter from the United States Consul, inclosing one for me. He requested me, before receiving my letter, to permit him to read to me the one sent to him. It was a request of Mr. de Vidiky to carry a challenge to the commander of the Florida, and, in case of its acceptance, to offer his (the Consul's) influence in having the repairs of the Florida speedily finished. I informed Mr de Vidiky that I had heard quite enough, and, finding the latter to me still improperly addressed declined receiving it; but at the same time said to him that I had come to Bahia for a special purpose, which being accomplished, I should leave; that I would neither seek nor avoid a contest with the Wachusett, but should I encounter her outside of Brazilian waters, would use my utmost endeavors to destroy her. That afternoon, the port watch having returned, I sent the starboard watch (the other half of the crew) ashore on liberty, going also myself in company with several of the officers. From our nearness to the Wachusett, persons on board of that vessel could well see these men leave the ship.

At 3:30 A. M. I was awakened by the proprietor of the hotel at which I was staying, and told that there was some trouble on board the Florida, as he had heard firing and cheering in the direction of the vessel, but on account of the darkness was unable to discern anything. I immediately hastened to the landing and was informed by a Brazilian officer that the United States steamer Wachusett had run into and seized the Florida, and was then towing her out of the harbor. I hurried off to the Admiral's vessel, and was told by him that he was at once going in pursuit, which he did as soon as steam was raised on board a small steamer belonging to the fleet. The Admiral's ship, being a sailing vessel, sloop of war, was taken in tow by the steamer, and went out of the harbor. He returned in the afternoon with all his vessels, having been unable to overtake the Wachusett. Upon mustering the officers and crew left on shore I found there were four officers, viz: Lieut Barron, Paymaster Taylor, Midshipman Dyke and Master's Mate King, and 71 men, of whom 6 had escaped by swimming from the Florida after her seizure.

Of the actual occurrences and loss of life on board the Florida, I have been able to find out very little. The substance of what I have gathered from the six men who escaped, is as follows: That at 3 15 A M., on October 7, Master T. T. Hunter, Jr., being in charge of the deck, the Wachusett left her anchorage, and taking advantage of the darkness, steamed for the Florida, from whom she was not seen until close aboard; that she was hailed by Mr. Hunter, who, receiving no answer, called "all hands" to quarters. Before the officers and crew were all on deck, the Wachusett struck the Florida on her starboard quarter, cutting her full down to the desk and carrying away her mizzenmast, at the same time pouring a volley of musketry and a charge of canister from her forecastle pivot gun upon our decks. The Wachusett then backed off, and demanded our surrender to which demand Lt Porter declined to accede. The enemy then fired again and again into us, which was returned by the officers and crew of the Florida. Another demand was then made for our surrender, and Lieut. Porter answered; "I will surrender conditionally." The enemy then stopped firing and the commander called for Capt. Morris to come on board. Lieut Porter answered that Captain Morris was on shore, and that he, as commanding officer, would come on board as soon as he could get a boat ready. The enemy then sent a number of armed boats to take possession of the Florida. As soon as Lieut. Porter was heard to surrender, 15 of our crew jumped overboard to escape capture, of whom only six succeeded, the remaining nine having been shot in the water by the men on the forecastle and in the boats of the Wachusett. Mr. Hunter was wounded and a number of men killed. The enemy made fast a hawser to the foremast of the Florida, and, after slipping her cable, towed her out to sea.

I called in person on the President as soon as possible, but could get no further information from him. On the 13th I sent a protest to the President, of which I send you a copy, marked 2. On the 10th, our agent was informed by the interpreter that the President did not intend to answer my protest, as the Confederate Government had not been recognized by Brazil, and that I could find all the official correspondence in the newspapers. I then wrote a letter marked 3, in which reference is made to a letter marked 4. Just before leaving B hia, having received no answer, I sent our agent, Mr Jas. Dwyer, to the President. The result of his visit is contained in his letter, marked 5. The Bahia papers contain a number of reports as to the killed and wounded on board the Florida, all of which I have thoroughly sifted and find no foundation for the same.

At the time of her seizure there was about twenty-five tons of coal on board, most of which was dust. The list of officers captured is contained in the report of Paymaster Taylor, marked 6.

The enclosed newspaper is an official extract containing all the Brazilian official correspondence in reference to the Florida.

I am, very respect'y, your ob't serv't,
C MANIGAULT MORRIS,
Lieut. Commanding C. S. Navy.

*The New Alabama.*—Late foreign papers say that Captain Semmes received the crew of his new Alabama, the Sea King, on board that vessel off Madeira. The men were shipped in Liverpool. On their joining the Sea King, Semmes made an address, explaining the nature of the duties expected from them by the rebel Government. At the conclusion of his remarks, a row ensued on deck, after which 36 men out of 100 refused to go with him, and returned to Liverpool in the Laurel.

*Woman Hanged by the Yankees.*—Sarah Jane Smith, of Washington county, Arkansas, has been sentenced to be hung on the 25th of the present month, by a military commission, at St Louis, for cutting Government telegraph wires.

Hon. Erastus Fairbanks, Ex-Governor of Vermont, who died a few days since, was a poor boy, but invented the celebrated platform scales which bear his name, and made his fortune from them.

## YANKEE CURRENCY.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

While our Government is engaged in an earnest effort to improve the currency by reducing its amount, and providing means for its conversion and redemption, it is refreshing to perceive with what accelerated speed the United States are rushing to a bankruptcy which must inevitably render them powerless to continue the war.

The grand paper scheme which was inaugurated by Mr. Chase, had progressed so far when his successor was appointed that it was too late to change the financial policy of the Government. Amongst the various plans, devised for keeping the Washington Administration in funds, was one which is now bearing its fruits, and on which a few words of explanation may not be unacceptable to our readers.

The system of National Banks was contrived by Mr. Chase for the purpose of creating a market for the sale of his bonds, and was founded on the idea of establishing the whole currency system of the North on a basis of Federal bonds. Capitalists were encouraged to give green-backs for bonds, and these green-backs when received by the Treasury were again paid out. In this manner the needs of the Government were temporarily supplied without any increase of circulation.

Now comes the reverse of the picture. The bonds held by the capitalists were made the basis of banks authorised to issue currency in proportion to the amount of bonds on hand. These banks have been favored by legislation, and have been exempted from certain taxes which are imposed on the State banks. The latter have thus been forced to withdraw from business in a great measure, or to undergo conversion into National banks. These National banks are now issuing currency based on the bonds held by them. This currency has already reached the sum of about $55,000,000, and is increasing at the rate of nearly $9,000,000 a month. So that now the yankees are being flooded, not only with the paper issued by their Treasury, but with the issues of 578 local banks, already organized, all engaged practically in converting bonds into currency, thus fatally swelling the overwhelming mass of paper, to which the Treasury of the United States is also making daily additions.

The following table from the New York Times, of the 23d inst., shows the progress of this new canker that is eating out the substance of the whole system of Northern finance. Only think of a *weekly* increase of *ten* in the number of their banks, and more than two millions in the amount of their paper currency, added to the Government issues of paper in all its forms:

"The following National Banks were authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending the 19th Nov. 1864:

| Name | Location. | Capital. |
|---|---|---|
| Carry Bank, | Carry, Pa, | $100,000 |
| Tradesmen's, | Philadelphia, | 200,000 |
| First, | Crawfordsville, Ind, | 75,000 |
| Millbury Bank, | Millbury, Mass, | 100,000 |
| Doylestown Bank, | Doylestown, Pa, | 105,000 |
| Amoskeag Bank, | Manchester, N H, | 100,000 |
| Bank of Chester, | Coatesville, Pa, | 150,000 |
| First, | Franconowa, | 50,000 |
| First, | Attica, Ind, | 50,000 |
| Howard Bank, | Boston, | 500,000 |
| Total, | | $1,440,000 |

The following National Banks added to their capital during the week ending the 19th inst:

| Name | Location. | Original Capital. | Present Capital. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First, | Connellsville, Pa, | $50,000 | $77,800 |
| First, | Adams, N Y, | 50,000 | 75,000 |
| First, | Bethlehem, Pa, | 75,000 | 134,000 |
| First, | Lodi, Ohio, | 50,000 | 60,000 |
| First, | Indianapolis, Ind, | 150,000 | 400,000 |
| First, | Downingtown, Pa, | 50,000 | 75,000 |
| First, | Gettysburg, Pa, | 50,000 | 75,000 |
| First, | Springfield, Vt, | 50,000 | 100,000 |
| Total increased capital, | | | $460,800 |
| Capital of new banks, | | | 1,440,000 |
| Previously authorized, | | | 106,540,670 |
| Amount of present capital, | | | $108,440,870 |
| Whole number of banks, | | | 578 |
| Currency issued during the week, | | | $2,149,090 |
| Previously issued, | | | 62,380,580 |
| Total national bank circulation, | | | $64,529,470 |


### JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

ON Wednesday next the 7th December, will be sold at Auction at my Dental Office on Person Street, Fayetteville, N C., the FURNITURE and FIXTURES of said Office:

1 Fine Operating Chair and Spittoon;
15 Cane Seat Chairs;
4 Tables;
3 Carpets;
2 Good Stoves and Pipes;
1 Lounge;
1 Large and Superior Mirror;
1 Bedstead;
3 Sets Damask Curtains.

W. G. JONES.
Nov'r 30. 89-2tpd

### Important Notice.

A MEETING OF THE DONORS to the N C Orphan Endowment Fund, and the Directors, will be held in the basement of the Baptist Church in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday the 15th of December, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M. As this is a meeting of great importance, a general attendance is requested.

GEORGE W. MOADE JAI, President.
CHARLES F. DEANE, Financial Agent.
Nov. 30 89-4t

### Confederate Tax Notice for Harnett Co.

I WILL attend with the Assessor at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the 5 per cent. and soldiers' tax:

Tax payers of Upper Little River and Stewart's Creek will meet me at Lillington on Monday and Tuesday 12th and 13th Dec.

Those of Johnsonville and Barbecue, at Barbecue on Wednesday 14th.

Those of Buckhorn and Hector's Creek, at Mrs. Arnold's on Thursday 15th.

Those of Neill's Creek, at R. Matthew's Mill Friday 16th Dec.

Those of Averasboro' and the Grove, at R. Turlington's Saturday 17th.

The 5 per cent. Tax will be collected in 4 per cent. certificates or currency.

Soldiers' Tax only in new issue.

A full attendance is respectfully requested.

C C. BABBEE, Collector 21st Dist.
Nov'r 29. 89 2t*2t

### FOR SALE,

COFFEE,
COPPERAS,
FLOUR,
POWDER,
TOBACCO,
NEEDLES,
SHEETING,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
Country Flannel, &c
J. C. FOE.
Dec 1. 89 3t

### 25 lbs. GUM CAMPHOR,

50 lbs Coleman's Ground Mustard,
50 pairs extra good quality ENGLISH SHORS,
2500 water proof anti corrosive PERCUSSION CAPS,
80 lbs white bleached VIRGIN WAX.
For sale at the Store of the late
JAMES MARTINE
Nov'r 30, 1864 89-5tpd

### WANTED,

*Sheep Skins! Sheep Skins!!*

WILL pay the highest cash price or exchange No. 9 or 10 Cotton Cards for either raw or tanned sheep skins.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Nov'r 28 89tf

### The Enterprise Cotton Factory

is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the

Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,

suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy.

GEO. BRANDT.
Fayetteville, May


## CURIOSITIES OF YANKEEDOM.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The "Kearsarge" is on exhibition at Boston, at twenty-five cents per head. If she draws well there, she will certainly be brought round to New York. This is part of the performance called a Sailor's Fair, which is at present occupying the learned metropolis of New England. But the smartest device we have yet read of for raising money at that fair is described in Northern newspapers thus:

"There is autograph Album to be disposed of by raffle, which was made in London, under the direction of Mrs. Adams, wife of Minister Adams, and which contains autographs of Queen Victoria and a number of the English nobility."

Mrs. Adams has had opportunities: she has been four years in London, and in a position to place her in frequent communication with that dear "nobility." Of course the prudent yankee lady carried her album about, and improved each shining hour by craving an autograph from every distinguished person, as a little souvenir which she should always cherish. How little they thought the importunate yankee woman was going to raffle their autographs in Boston! But as Mr. Adams is likely to return home soon, and Mr. Chase to go to London as minister, the industrious lady is no longer afraid to sell her souvenirs.

The yankees grow more yankee every day. The illustrious Mr. Barnum never before had his Museum so well filled with strange beasts and ludicrous *lusus naturæ*: he has at last obtained the Sea Serpent; and we should not be surprised to hear that he has contracted with the Government to let him have Gen. Robert E. Lee on exhibition (after he is taken) for three months. General Lee would draw good houses; and the precedent for this proceeding in history would be Bajazet exposed in his iron cage; and Nena Sahib, whom the English in India intended to treat in the same manner, if he had only fallen into their hands.

What is a "Monster Christian Commission Meeting?" We find one announced to meet at Indianapolis on the 29th of the present month, which is this very day. Can any one so much as conjecture what those Monster Christians are going to settle by their Commission? The doctrines and various discipline of the several Christian churches have, as was thought, been settled long since. Even the new Abolition doctrine which is now all the law and the prophets in Yankee Christianity, has been adopted by a pretty unanimous vote of the Northern churches; and has been declared by the popular will of a free people to form an essential part of the Christian religion for all time to come, without which there is no salvation. For no Yankee ever doubts that the scripture is to be interpreted by a plurality of votes; just as the Constitution is to be interpreted by a majority of the Judges in their Supreme Court. When they have a majority of Abolition Judges, then they know they will have an Abolition Constitution; and by an overwhelming vote of clergy and laity they can declare that Christ was born into the world to rob the Southern planters. But all that is arranged long ago: there can be no need of a monster Christian Commission or Œcumenick Council at Indianapolis now to further consecrate that doctrine. Perhaps, however, one may guess what the Council of Indianapolis is convened to ascertain and decide:—is it that Southern men, being reprobate, as not receiving the new doctrine thus solemnly added to the Christian religion by the popular will as aforesaid, can have no right or title to any how human or divine, and especially no right to own one square yard of any land which will produce cotton, corn or tobacco. This, we may venture to assume, is the business out out for that Monster Council. Historians and theologians have spoken of the great Councils of Nice and Chalcedon and Lateran: those were well enough in their benighted ages and countries; but they consisted only of Bishops, and were manifestly aristocratic assemblages: besides they did not pay—they did settle some matters of doctrine and discipline, by which it does not appear that a dollar was made in the generality of cases: but here will be a grand Democratic convocation of all the clerical force of the Yankee nation to pronounce what true religion awards and requires in a matter of houses and lands, of dollars and cents. It is a favorite doctrine of the Yankees that Christianity, like human society and human constitutions, is continually developing itself to keep pace with the march of mind. It must, therefore, have made great progress between the Council of Trent and the Monster Council of Indianapolis, held in the full blaze of the Nineteenth Century, and is the most enlightened country of creation. Christians did the best they could, perhaps, in those rude times; but what could you expect? Not an old head upon young shoulders! Not to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear!

*The Capture of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor.*—He was taken by means of the basest treachery, such indeed as the Yankees alone could be guilty of. While riding along the lines on our right he stopped at one of our vidette posts, and left his horse and private arms with one or two other articles in charge of the pickets, stating that he intended, as was often his custom, to go forward and exchange papers with the enemy's videttes. He advanced in the direction of the Yankee lines, flourishing a paper in his hand, in token of his object, and after proceeding some distance was met by a Yankee officer. An exchange of papers was effected, and Gen. Pryor had turned to retrace his steps, when he was suddenly seized by two or three armed men who were lying in ambush, and hurried away. The whole transaction, we understand, was witnessed by some of our men, but at too great a distance to render any assistance. During the last few months, the General has been acting as an independent scout, in which capacity he has rendered valuable service.—*Petersburg Express.*

*Grant preparing for Winter.*—The enemy have at last commenced the erection of quarters for the winter, and are pushing them ahead with all possible rapidity. These quarters extend from a point near the river around beyond the Weldon railroad, some distance in the rear of their fortifications. These preparations have been postponed as long as practicable, with the hope, no doubt, the army would be wintered in the comfortable houses of Petersburg and Richmond. Grant has eventually discovered the futility of all such hopes. The wooded country in this section has long since been thinned out by the demand for fires, and the building of winter quarters will no doubt clean out all the remaining timber of any value.—*Petersburg Express.*

*Nashville.*—Nashville is filled with thieves and murderers. About twenty deaths by violence have occurred within the last few days.

This is from a yankee paper. It furnishes a good commentary on yankee rule of Southern cities.

*Sorghum Sugar.*—Sorghum sugar, costing nine cents per pound, made at Chicago, is now on exhibition at the Agriculturalist Department in Washington. A Yankee journal says it has the appearance of bright Havana sugar, and at the price stated, must find plenty of buyers.

*"Singing Psalms to a Dead Horse."*—Mr. Foote occupied the open session of yesterday, in an exhibition of the above, in the form of a speech on the "Monroe Doctrine."—*Rich. Sentinel.*

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 48: N. C. TROOPS
Near New Market, Va., Nov. 16, 1864.

Editors Fayetteville Observer:—Will you please publish the following proceedings of a meeting of the officers of this Regt, and by so doing you will greatly oblige them.

At a meeting of the officers of the 48d N. C Regt, which convened on the 15th inst., Capt Whitaker was called to the Chair and Adj't Lacy appointed Sec'y. The Chairman appointed Lieut Bridgers, Adj't Lacy and Lieut Farrin a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the officers in regard to the deaths of their brother officers, during the past and present campaign. The committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, God in His mysterious providence has seen fit to take from our midst, our beloved and esteemed friends and brother officers, Capt Wm C Ousby, Capt Henry A Mason, Capt Lawi Perkinson Coleman, Capt Caswell Hammond Sturdivant, Lieut Julius J Alexander, Lieut Theo Wilson Baker, Lieut Wm Wellington Boggan, Lieut Jesse Alston Mason, Lieut Case Vinse, Lieut George Whitaker Wills, Lieut Theo H Williams, Lieut Stephan Wall Ellerbe, and Lieut William Beavens, some in an instant on the battle field, some after being wounded and lingering painfully in our enemy's prison, and others after suffering long from wounds in our own land; and whereas He doeth all things for His own good purpose; therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That while we bow in humble submission to His will, yet in their deaths, we have lost personally intimate and dear friends, and as a Reg't, brave and faithful officers, whose good examples and services we will ever remember.

2d. That we now and hereafter cherish their memories and in so doing emulate their virtues and strive to profit by their examples.

3d. That we tender our most sincere sympathies to their immediate families and friends, regarding and esteeming ourselves as their surviving brothers.

4th. That copies of these resolutions be sent to the N C Presbyterian, Fayetteville Observer, N C. Christian Advocate, Watchman, and Herbinger, Raleigh Confederate, Biblical Recorder, and Western Democrat, with the request to publish and that they be placed upon our Reg't Order books.

The resolutions having been adopted and no other business being before the Officers, the meeting adjourned sine die.

GARY WHITAKER, Chm'n.
DANIEL LACY, Jr., Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at Winder Hospital, of Pneumonia and Diptheria, on the 10th Nov. 1864, Daniel M. Melvin, son of Wm S. and Mary A Melvin, aged 19 years 11 months, and 19 days. The subject of this notice volunteered at his country's call, in Capt Jno Evans' Co. (Cumberland Plough Boys) June 1861. Though only about 16 years of age he made an untiring soldier, and always at his post. In the hour of battle none displayed more bravery, standing firm as a rock, looking only for victory or death. Struggling over three long years for liberty which he wished to see, was also called to leave his country in the hands of his comrades in arms, and dwell with his Heavenly Father. He had been for years a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and those who witnessed his death, by his request informed his Father and Mother that he died happy. His spirit is gone to Heaven where we hope to meet it. Father and Mother, weep no longer, you shall meet your child again.

A M.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mrs. Susan Thagard has furnished nine sons and two grandsons to the army, all of whom have ever been faithful and true to their country's call. A few months ago she parted with her youngest and only son left with her, to go to Gen. Early's Army.

A.


### Tax in Kind—Harnett County.

WE will meet the Farmers and others of Harnett county, at the following times and places to receive their lists of Corn, Short Corn, Irish Potatoes, Rice, Cured Fodder, Hay, Buckwheat, Sugar, Molasses, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas and Cotton:

At Harnett County Court, Lillington, Monday and Tuesday 12th and 13th Dec. 1864.

Johnsonville and Barbecue Districts, at Barbecue, on Wednesday 14th.

Buckhorn and Hector's Creek, at Mrs Arnold's on Thursday 15th.

Neill's Creek at Reuben Matthews's Mill Friday 16th.

Grove, at R. Turlington's on Saturday 17th.

Averasboro', on Monday 19th.

Stuart's Creek, at Buan's Level, Tuesday 20th.

Upper Little River, on Wednesday 21st.

All Farmers and others interested in this notice are requested to come forward with their lists of estimates ready for entry, and those who have friends away in the army or otherwise absent from their homes are earnestly requested to list their Tax in Kind for them, thereby saving us and them considerable trouble.

JOHN L. ATKINS.
HUGH McLEAN.
Dec'r 2. 90-3t*3t

### $500 REWARD.

STOLEN from my house on the night of the 16th November 1864, a LARGE TRUNK with a small tin trunk inside of it. There were in the trunks, mostly in the tin trunk, about $500 in bank bills and gold and silver, besides several hundred dollars in Confederate notes and all my deeds for land, and several notes of hand and other papers. Part of the money, $145 in Bank bills, belonged to my son L. B. Tew, and was sealed up in an envelope with his name on it. Part belonged to my son J. M. Tew, and part to my son W. H. Tew with their names on the packages. All these were left with me when they started for the army in April 1862.

Among the notes was one on Wm. B. Surles for $423 18, made in March last, payable six months after date; another on him for $400, made in February last, and payable one day after date; one against Hector McNeill of Harnett county for $150, made two or three years ago; one against Jesse Tew for $50 payable in Bank bills, made two or three years ago; one against Acril M. Byrd for $21 10, made about five years ago. And several other notes for smaller amounts. All payable to the subscriber. The makers of these notes are hereby forbidden to pay them to any one but myself, and all persons are cautioned not to trade for them.

I will give $500 reward for the recovery of the stolen property, or for evidence sufficient to convict the thief.

LOWDEN TEW.
Kyle's Landing, Cumberland Co., Dec. 2. 90*2tpd

### NOTICE.

I WISH to buy a couple of BOW STRINGS to make wool hats. Any one that has them can find a purchaser by addressing me at Peller's Hill, N. C.

NATHANIEL FIELDS.
Dec'r 2. 90-6spd

### Fair Notice.

THE Bridge over Lumber River, (known as Gilchrist's Bridge,) has been examined—is thought unsafe. I am not responsible for any accident.

JAMES A. GILCHRIST.
Dec'r 1. 90-2tpd

### BLANK DEEDS

JUST PRINTED on super paper. For sale at the OBSERVER BOOKSTORE.
Dec 2. 90-

### WANTED,

TO purchase or hire for the next year, a neat and intelligent young woman for a nurse.

Apply to JOHN H. ANDERSON.
Nov. 30 89 4tpd

### Gun Caps;

Penpoints by the Gross;
Pencils;
Cotton Yarn;
Matches;
Shoe Thread, &c
For sale at ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH'S.
Nov. 28 88-2wi

### Non-Taxable Bonds.

500 Million Loan.—Sale Continued.

NUMEROUS applications having been made at the established price of $185 and interest, under circumstances that entitle them to favorable consideration, it has been determined to continue the sale until further notice.

AUG. W. STEEL,
Ag't for sale of Confederate Bonds
Fayetteville, Oct. 22. 78-3m

### REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed from their old stand on Water Street, to No. 7, MARKET STREET, where they expect to continue the

General Commission & Grocery Business.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders and consignments entrusted to our care.

L. C. LINDERBERRY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 10. 75-12mpd


*Yankee Items.*—New York papers of the 28th contain a Washington telegram of the 27th that Commander Collins has been ordered to return to Bahia with the Florida, her officers and crew. A telegram, dated the 28th, says this statement is without foundation; and another, same date, contains an official statement that the Florida had been run into by an army steamer and sunk in 9 fathoms water.

Butler despatches that the steamer Greyhound was destroyed by fire in James river on Sunday. Butler and staff were aboard, but escaped.

Apprehensions exist in Washington that the War Department building will be fired by rebel incendiaries.

Mr. Seward has declined to receive the peace address sent from England. It will be presented to Congress.

A Nashville telegram to the 29th says: "We have fallen back behind Dutch river. A part of Forrest's forces have also crossed the river on our right flank, and aims to strike the road in our rear. Hood's main army is supposed to be moving on Pike road towards Shoi yville."

Papers of the 29th say that the captured officers and men of the Florida have arrived at Fort Warren.

Thomas has fallen back with his army to Franklin. This retrograde is supposed to be made for the purpose of receiving reinforcements before engaging in a general battle with Hood.

Twenty-seven rebels were recently captured while attempting to cross to the West side of the Mississippi, among them Capt. Montgomery, from whom was taken $300,000.

Gen. McClellan has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Morris and Essex Railway, at a salary of $25,000 a year.

Private letters from London and Liverpool, from prominent mercantile houses to their correspondents in New York, say the Florida must be given up or trouble will ensue.

A correspondent of the Tribune asserts that guns are now on their way to Butler that will throw shells into Richmond from the batteries in front of the 18th corps, a distance of seven miles.

Northern papers of the 30th have a Nashville telegram of the 28th, which says there is nothing from Hood's army or our front since yesterday evening. The rebels made an assault on our works at Columbia on Saturday and were badly repulsed. The impression prevails in the North that Hood is making his way to East Tennessee. Gold in New York on the 30th 229.

*Outrages in Polk County.*—We learn that a band of robbers went to the residences of Dr. Mills, John Erwin and Braxton Lankfords, on Saturday night last, and robbed them of nearly everything. They took off all of Dr. Mills' and Mr. Erwin's horses, and everything they could carry, and broke up their furniture, and damaged the houses considerably. No effort was made to arrest the parties.—*Ral. Conservative, 2d.*

*Kirk's Raid.*—A gentleman in a position to know says there is no truth in the report that Kirk was on another raid in Western North Carolina. He says, Kirk has not been in North Carolina for several months and is now, with his Yankee allies, closely guarded within their fortifications at Knoxville by Gen. Breckinridge, aided by the troops of the District of Western North Carolina. The outrages in Rutherford no doubt were the work of banded deserters.

*Goldsboro' State Journal.*

*For the 48th N. C. Troops.*—Rev. C. Pfyler, Chaplain, gives notice that he "will leave Salisbury the 22d of Dec. for the army. Boxes or packages, left at Salisbury, Statesville, Lexington, Thomasville or Greensboro for the 48th Regt, I will cheerfully carry through to Petersburg. The companies from Moore and Chatham can send their boxes or packages in the care of some citizen from Morrisville and Durham's to Greensboro and I will get them there. The Union county companies can send their boxes to Salisbury in the care of some citizen, and I will take charge of them there."

*Resignations.*—2d Lieut. W. A. Thompson, 23d N. C. Troops; 2d Lieut. John Hester, 45th N. C. Troops; 2d Lieut. W. B. Field, 1st Cavalry; Capt. Jno. E. Baily, 5th N. C. Troops; Capt. J. W. Gidney, 12th N. C. Troops.

*Raleigh Conservative.*

*Bonded Agriculturists.*—There are only 28 bonded agriculturists in Edgecombe county, and between 20 and 30 in Warren. As these are among the largest slave owning counties in the State, we think it sure there cannot be much more than 1000 in this State.—*Ral. Conservative.*

*From Newbern.*—The Newbern Times of the 26th inst. contains a list of 550 names of persons who died in the Newbern District of "Yellow Fever and other epidemics, from the 1st of September to the present time." The list, we presume, does *not* include the names of the Yankee soldiers who fell beneath the pestilence, except those of a few officers.—*Golds. State Journal.*

*Wilmington Post Office.*—Lt. Col. William J. Price, formerly of the Eighth North Carolina Troops, has received the appointment of Post Master, *vice* Daniel Dickson, Esq resigned.

*Wilmington Journal.*

*Promoted.*—Col. Gorgas, the present efficient Chief of Ordnance of the Confederate States, has been confirmed by the Senate as Brigadier General. General Gorgas will still remain Chief of Ordnance.

*Yankee Coinage.*—Eighteen millions of new cents and six millions of two cent pieces have been coined within the last two months.


### TAX IN KIND,
### Cumberland County.

WE hope every Farmer of Cumberland County will meet us at the following times and places to list their Corn, Short Corn, Irish Potatoes, Rice, cured Fodder, Buckwheat, Sugar, Molasses of Cane, Molasses of Sorgoum, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas and Cotton:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cedar Creek Dist., at Tithe Depot, | Dec 6, 1864; | |
| Luck's Creek | " | Joseph Cade's, Dec 7; |
| Elis Hill | " | Mary's Garden Dec 8; |
| Silver Run | " | David McNeill's, Dec 9; |
| Black River. | " | the Shelter near Smith's Mills, Dec 10; |
| Gray's Creek | " | Bethel Church, Dec 13; |
| Rockfish | " | Rockfish Village, Dec 14; |
| Quewhiffle | " | Mrs Jno A McKethen's, Dec 15; |
| Seventy-First | " | D C Monroe's, Dec 16; |
| Carver's Creek | " | Kingsbury, Dec 17; |
| Fayetteville | " | Market House, Dec 19 and 20. |

The Farmers are required to list the entire crop of the above named produce, whether gathered or not, including what may have been sold or consumed. Those unable to attend will send their lists by their friends, as all are required to list during the month of December. By attending promptly to the above appointments the Farmers will save themselves trouble and prevent the collection of five times the value of their titles.

O. H. BROOKER,
J. A. JOHNSON,
Assessors 22d Dist. N. C.
Dec 8, 1864. 90 3t2t*

### Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,

RALEIGH, Dec. 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19

ALL members of the Senior Reserves of N C., who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay. County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By order of Lieut Gen. Holmes:
90-1w] JNO. W. HINSDALE, A A Gen'l.


## WAR NEWS.

*Yankee Raid near Petersburg.*—PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—Yesterday, about noon, the enemy having made a long detour on our right with infantry, artillery and cavalry, attacked and captured the garrison at Stony creek, the present northern terminus of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, 20 miles below here, consisting of about 200 men. They burned the depot, containing some government and private stores, and also the railroad bridge at that point. Our forces were quickly in pursuit, but the enemy soon retired, after a skirmish with our forces, in which we captured some prisoners and inflicted upon them some loss of killed and wounded. This morning Gen Gracie, of Alabama, was killed by a shell, whilst inspecting his lines.

*From East Tennessee.*—RICHMOND, Nov. 30.—A special to the Whig from Mossy Creek, dated 29th, via Jonesboro' 30th, says Sherman has ordered that every house in East Tennessee be burned and the country desolated. Union citizens held an indignation meeting at Knoxville, of which they notified Sherman, but he refused to rescind the order. This information was derived from Knoxville. There is great excitement among the people. A current rumor says Cumberland Gap is evacuated and the troops gone to Knoxville.

*Fight in South Carolina.*—RICHMOND, Dec. 2.—Official dispatches state that a force of yankees were badly whipped at Grahamville, S. C., Wednesday. It is presumed here that this is the force referred to as having moved from Port Royal.

*Brilliant Achievement.*—NEW MARKET, Dec. 1.—Gen Rosser captured New Creek and Piedmont stations, on the B. & O. R. R., with 800 prisoners, 8 pieces of artillery and 200 wagons and ambulances, a number of horses and mules, 800 small arms, and a great many stock of all kinds.

*Fighting on the James.*—RICHMOND, Dec 1.—An official dispatch says: Gen. Pickett reports that three monitors and the land batteries engaged Battery Howlett yesterday. One monitor was struck several times by our guns. Two have withdrawn. No casualties on our side.

*From Georgia.*—There is no very important news, beyond the confirmation of the report that the enemy sent off, in the direction of the sea coast, a small body of cavalry on the day before yesterday. They struck the railroad between Savannah and Augusta, at Waynesborough, 36 miles from Augusta, and are said by some to have plundered a passenger train there. Yesterday, we are informed, that the expedition had been intercepted, part of the raiders captured, and the rest of them driven back on Sherman's main body. The object of this movement is easily seen. This party of cavalry were on the way to Beaufort to carry the intelligence of Sherman's position to his Government, and communicate his wants and plans.

*Richmond Examiner, 30th.*

A raiding party struck the Waynesboro' railroad at Waynesboro', destroying the depot and a train of freight cars. This party numbered about 150 all told, and, if vigorously met by the people of that region, might have been driven off or captured. As it was, they had pretty much their own way, until a certain checkmate was put upon them from another quarter. We are informed that quite a handsome supply of raiment and silver plate was consumed with the captured train.

Gen. Wheeler came up with several thousand of Kilpatrick's men on Sunday morning, near the Waynesboro' road, defeated, and drove them for three miles. At last accounts, they were getting penned by Wheeler, and had gone to dirt digging. This force is officially reported as "much scattered and easily handled."

There has been no enemy within twelve miles of the Georgia railroad, and the trains will resume their regular schedule.

The enemy is narrowly watched by the vigilant eye of our commanding general. Every movement of Sherman is known to him, and the proper dispositions will be made to foil and destroy the plans of the audacious yankee. Our citizens should be thoroughly assured that there is no doubt or hesitancy on the part of the authorities, and that everything is progressing silently and surely for their benefit and protection. Gen. Bragg is an earnest and quiet worker; a skilled and experienced military artist; a tenacious and imperturbable adversary; a pure patriot, undisturbed by babble and invincible to the last. We feel that our cause is safe in his hands, and exhort our fellow-citizens to a similar confidence and trust.

Since writing the above, we have heard that Gen Wheeler gave the enemy a severe drubbing whenever he encountered him. We have captured a considerable number of horses, and completely scattered the organization of the raiders. A very small portion of Waynesboro' was burned, our cavalry having come up in time to stop the conflagration. We would recommend to Gen'l Wheeler a trick of Gen. Forrest—that it, to toss every incendiary yankee caught at his rascality into the flame he had evoked.

We are told that the Georgia railroad is being rapidly repaired, and hope ere long to see our good folks buying through tickets to what was once Atlanta.

As we write the shouts of multitudinous veterans, freshly arrived, clamor along the streets. The cry is "still they come!"

*Augusta Constitutionalist, 29th.*

*Gen Hood in Motion.*—The news from the "Army of Tennessee" is becoming interesting again. We are now informed that it was concentrating near Columbia, Tennessee, last week, and that Thomas was falling back towards Nashville, having evacuated Hu

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864.


THE NEWS.—Nothing decisive or important has yet been heard from Georgia. It is believed that the enemy has passed between Augusta and Macon, avoiding them as too strongly defended to be successfully attacked, and aiming directly for the coast, his only place of safety, under cover of the guns of a fleet. Whether he has succeeded or will succeed in reaching Savannah or Brunswick, in Georgia, or Beaufort in South Carolina, a few days or hours will decide. We hope for the defeat of his plan and consequent capture or destruction of his army.

From Tennessee we have a yankee report of a very serious disaster to Hood; but even the Baltimore American appears to discredit the report. The battle is said to have occurred on Wednesday last at Franklin, Tenn., which is nearly midway between Columbia and Nashville. A previous yankee story represented Hood as "badly repulsed" at Columbia on the 26th, yet Thomas retreated before him to Franklin. So there is no reason to believe the present report. We expect next to hear of Thomas as at Nashville.

We have one item at least of reliable news—that which comes over the name of R. E. LEE, and records some brilliant operations in the Valley.

It will be seen that the yankees are greatly encouraged, as was to be expected, by Dr. Leach's abominable resolutions, "supported by his colleagues on the floor," as the Herald says.

The wires were down last night, so that our expected later press dispatches are not at hand.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The letter which we are sure our correspondent wrote to us, giving the proceedings of Saturday, with his views of "the situation," has not come to hand this morning. A similar failure occurred on Monday last.

If there had been an election of Senator or Secretary of State we should have heard of it by telegraph.

GRAND BAZAAR FOR RELIEF OF THE SOLDIERS.—The citizens of Columbia, S. C., have projected an enterprize upon a large scale for the benefit of the soldiers—a Grand Bazaar, after the manner of that recently held for the same purpose in London, by which a very large amount of money was realized. In this at Columbia, as in that in England, there is to be a separate department for each State of the Confederacy. That for North Carolina finds some zealous advocates in Columbia, among them two daughters of Charles Montague, Esq., formerly of this town. One of them, Mrs. Kate Montague Bollin, has written to her friends here asking their co-operation. She says that there are but few North Carolinians there, including herself and sister, Mrs. Caldwell, Rufus M. Johnston, Esq., President of the Exchange Bank, Col Childs, and her father, C. Montague, but those few will stand up for their own loved North State, and intend to make its table eclipse them all. Mrs. Bollin writes to the Mayor:

"Not only as children of North Carolina but as daughters of dear old Fayetteville do we turn to you for aid and assistance. Call upon your townsmen and your Ladies; beg them to unite with us to give what they can. I know there is many a warm heart in my own loved town that will respond to this appeal. Let it not be thrown up to her children that Rip Van Winkle has as usual lagged behind, as will surely be said if we fail. We will most thankfully receive money, domestics of all kinds, fancy articles, provisions, poultry, eggs, butter, &c.; in short, anything that can be made useful. Col. Wm. Johnston, President of the Charlotte Railroad, has promised to send all things free for us, and we hope other railroads will be equally liberal. Let packages be marked "*C. J. Bollin, for the Bazaar.*"

The Bazaar is to be opened in January. We are requested to state that all contributions in this town and surrounding country will be gladly received by Mrs. Alexander Johnson Jr. We hope that Fayetteville will respond liberally to the appeal to her generosity and her State pride.

TREASURY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We published on Monday last a Supplemental Report of Treasurer Werth, not having at that time seen his Annual Report. We have now received a pamphlet copy of the latter, which explains that the Supplemental Report was intended to put the Legislature in possession of the exact condition of the State Finances on the 3d Monday in November, the day of its meeting, since that condition would be materially different from what it was on the 30th of September, the end of the fiscal year, very heavy disbursements having to be made between the two periods.

The annual Report is short, but contains some information of interest, though not of so much importance as the other. The following is an extract:—

| | |
|---|---|
| "The total amount of taxes this year which has been paid into the Treasury is, | $1,836,797 18 |
| Amount collected last year, | 1,868,399 93 |
| | $ 28,397 25 |

All the counties, not within the lines of the enemy, excepting Wilkes, Watauga and Madison, paid their taxes before the 1st October last, and I took judgment against these three counties in Wake Superior Court. Since the taking of the judgments the sheriff of Madison has paid the judgment, including the penalty of one thousand dollars. The resolution of the 26th May last "concerning the listing and collection of taxes in Watauga county," allowing the sheriff till the 1st November, 1864, to pay, had not been printed and had not attracted my attention at the time of taking judgment. Before the 1st November the Sheriff paid the taxes. The judgment against the sheriff of Watauga ought, therefore, to be remitted. The counties supposed to be so far within the lines of the enemy as to hinder the collection of the taxes, and which have paid no taxes to the State for this year, are Beaufort, Gates, Camden, Hyde, Carteret, Jones, Chowan, Pasquotank, Craven, Perquimons, Currituck, Tyrrell, Washington. No judgment has been taken against the sheriffs of these counties."

The income of the State Sinking Fund for the year ending Sept. 30th was $1,355,614 57, of which $762,147 46 was derived from Railroad dividends $133,150 from interest on investments of previous receipts, and the remainder from payments of bonds held against railroads, &c. Of the entire fund of $2,755,444 58, the Railroad dividends have furnished $2,229,697 46.

The amount of State Treasury Notes issued, from 5 cents to $3, under Ordinances of the Convention and Acts of Assembly, is $6,992,571 30, of which $2,103,886 10 have been withdrawn, leaving $4,888,685 20 in circulation.

On the 30th Sept. the large amount of $2,668,365 of interest and coupons due had not been demanded at the Treasury.

WHO IS HE?—A letter from Raleigh to the Salem Press, Nov. 21, says:—

"An eminent gentleman of this city, a man of great wealth, and before the war of a national reputation, and a member of the Convention, who voted for Biggs' infamous test oath, has recently expressed himself in favor of *immediate* negotiation for peace, *upon the best terms we can get.*"

If there be any truth in this statement, which we doubt, it may lead to a wrong impression as to the author of such an unpatriotic sentiment. The members of the Convention from Wake were Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Kemp P. Battle and W. W. Holden. Neither of these voted for Judge Biggs's test oath, and therefore some person not a member from Wake must be referred to. Of course, neither Mr. Badger nor Mr. Battle has said anything of the sort.

The yankee Congress meets to-day. Lincoln's message is expected to make an effort to humbug the Confederacy.

THE FLORIDA AFFAIR.—We have already published several accounts of the yankee outrage, not only against the Confederacy and Brazil but against the world, in the cowardly seizure of the Florida in the neutral port of Bahia; but the great importance and growing complication of the subject require that the official statement of Capt. Morris of the Florida should be laid before our readers, who ought to know all the facts of an affair which now promises to lead to very serious results. It was generally supposed that the United States would sneak out of the difficulty by making restitution and an humble apology, as in the case of Mason and Slidell. But the sinking of the Florida seems to render this impossible, and indicates that the United States has made up its mind to brave the sentiment of the world, so far at least as to avoid restitution, though she may make an apology. Words, in the opinion of base minds like those of Lincoln and Seward, are cheap, and they may therefore be profuse with them, while restitution of the ship they doubtless regard as not to be thought of. Honest statesmen would reverse this, and hold their word more sacred than any property.

The contradictory statements from Washington in the New York papers of the 28th show great uneasiness and vacillation on the subject in the yankee capital. First it was understood that the Florida and her officers and men were to be sent back to Bahia; then this was contradicted; and upon the heels of this comes an official statement that the Florida had been run into by a yankee army vessel and sunk. This was undoubtedly a deliberate plan of the yankees to get rid of the demand for restitution, though doubtless it will be represented as an unfortunate accident rendering restitution impossible. Instead of relief from this plea, it strikes us that it will but add to the indignation and contempt of the European powers. So that upon the whole we have more hope now than at first that the maritime powers of Europe will unite to punish the United States for the Bahia outrage. Anything of that sort will of course help us; and so we await the progress of the matter with anxiety and hope.

THE HOTEL CONSPIRACY.—The attempts to burn Hotels in New York included the St. James, the St. Nicholas, the Lafarge, the Metropolitan, Lovejoy's, the Gramercy Park, the Belmont and Tammany Hall, and Barnum's Museum. It was in every instance attempted by means of small bottles of phosphorus, which were emptied into the beds of chambers for which the incendiaries had just applied, and into which they carried carpet bags containing the bottles. The fires all occurred between 9 p. m. and midnight. The St. Nicholas was fired in three different places, and was damaged to amount of $5,000. The damage to the St. James $1000; to the Lafarge $500; to the Metropolitan $1000. To the others trifling.

EXPENSES OF CONSCRIPTION, ARREST OF DESERTERS, &c.—Appended to the annual Report of the Secretary of War, (for a pamphlet copy of which and several other Congressional documents we are indebted to the Hon. Thos. C. Fuller,) we find the following estimate of expenses of conscription, arrest and return of absentees and deserters, and all duties assigned to the Bureau of Conscription for the six months ending June 30th 1864:

| | |
|---|---|
| Virginia, | $957,838 |
| North Carolina, | 328,855 |
| South Carolina, | 197,328 |
| Georgia, | 403,440 |
| Alabama, | 403,440 |
| Mississippi, | 403,440 |
| Tennessee, | 100,000 |
| Kentucky, | 100,000 |
| Florida, | 100,000 |
| East Louisiana, | 75,000 |
| Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, Va. | 44,773 |
| Total, | $3,426,114 |

EXCHANGES.—Judge Ould, Commissioner of Exchanges, publishes an Order declaring the exchange of all officers and men delivered prior to Nov. 25th 1864, and of all of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th 1863, who reported at any time prior to Nov. 1st 1864. They are all required to report to their commands by the 5th inst. (this day.)

THE MAILS.—The Virginia papers generally fail to reach us on Saturday, and as the poverty (of spirit) of the Postmaster General denies us a mail on Sunday, which would cost a few hundred dollars, it follows that on Monday mornings we receive the mails of sometimes four days, the news in which we have to collate and put in type between 4 and 8 o'clock a. m. This is inconvenient.

ARREST OF ABSENTEES AND DESERTERS.—We are informed that Capt A. H. Tolar, Enrolling Officer for Harnett county, with the aid of Lieut Champion and 7 men, arrested in four days 17 absentees and deserters. Well done!

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday last, bills and resolutions were introduced for the relief of persons who in ignorance have paid tax-in-kind to unauthorised persons; to prohibit the carrying of mail matter by others than the P. O. Dep't; in favor of allowing transportation to officers travelling on leave; in favor of making Adjutants of regiments captains; and some others of no interest. Nothing was done in open session. In the House, Mr. Logan of N. C. introduced a bill to facilitate collection of claims due deceased officers and soldiers. Mr. Witherspoon a resolution of inquiry as to expediency of transferring soldiers who attain the age of 45 from the field to the reserves. Mr. Foote, a resolution re-affirming the Monroe doctrine, declaring our interest in it as great as that of the United States, but warning the latter power that if it much longer delay our recognition it may become our policy to yield the great principle involved in consideration of essential advantages connected with our welfare and safety being guaranteed to us by foreign nations. Of course he made a speech.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Henry spoke in favor of his war resolutions, which were then referred. The bill in relation to the employment of negroes in the army, after discussion, was recommitted. Mr. Welker, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill requiring the President to strike from the rolls and cause to be conscribed any army officer who shall, in violation of law, either impress any property or require it to be done. A bill providing that four per cent bonds and certificates therefor shall be receivable in payment of the tax on income and profit for the year 1864, and the tax on salaries for said year, except the tax accruing under the "act to raise money to increase the pay of the soldiers," was considered and passed. In the House, a motion to go into secret session brought from Mr. Orr a call of the yeas and nays as a test, which resulted, yeas 45 nays 34. The Dispatch's report says that this was considered somewhat in the light of a test vote on the habeas corpus bill, now pending in secret session. Some seven or eight who voted for secret session will, it is said, vote against the bill.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the committee on Foreign Relations reported the facts in regard to the Florida's seizure, and resolutions declaring it the duty of Brazil, having failed to protect our property in its territory, to enforce restitution of the Florida in the Bay of Bahia; requesting the President to have the matter brought before European gov'ts; and authorizing a Commissioner to Brazil. A bill was passed fixing salaries of Cabinet officers at $9,000, Assistant do. $3,000, Registers, Auditors, &c. $6,000, Department Clerks $4,500. In the House, a committee was appointed to memorialize the States in regard to State exemptions—Mr Rives chairman and Mr Gilmer the member from N. C. Mr. Foote offered three sets of resolutions, made one speech, and some remarks.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Johnson of Ga., offered a bill repealing the present impressment laws, providing for vicinage appraisement, and declaring that market value is "just compensation." House joint resolution proposing a joint committee respecting exemption of State officers from military service was taken up, and, after some remarks in opposition by Mr. Graham, of N. C., and Mr. Barnwell, of S. C., was laid on the table. In the House, there was nothing of interest in open session.

Nothing of interest is reported on Friday except the tabling, 68 to 18, of some resolutions of Mr Foote in relation to a Convention of States.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, there was another unsuccessful ballot for Sec'y of State. Messrs. Pool, Hill and Wright were appointed the Senate branch of a joint select committee on Confederate relations, to which was referred resolutions reported from the Military committee as a substitute for resolutions introduced by Mr. Odom in regard to the proposed employment of slaves in the army. The character of the resolutions is not stated in the Raleigh papers' reports. But we gather that Mr. Odom was not opposed to the employment of slaves, only to their emancipation by the Gov't after service; and that Messrs. Pool and Dick thought some decided position should be taken by the State in opposition to the President's recommendations. Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Bryson of Macon for the election of 5 commissioners from North Carolina to a Convention of the States of the Confederacy and of the United States, which is to agree upon the terms of a just and honorable and lasting Peace between the two Gov'ts, and submit the same to the President and Senate of the Confederacy for ratification or rejection.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Phillips introduced resolutions protesting against unjust and unconstitutional impressments in N. C. Mr. Herbert, against provost guards. Mr. Headen, as to expediency of exempting soldiers' property from taxation. Mr. Sharpe, to make horse-stealing and house-breaking in the daytime felonies, and to outlaw deserters. Bills were introduced by: Mr. Reinhardt, to increase penalty for horse-stealing to death for second offence; Mr. George, to repeal prohibition of fish traps in Big Swamp. The bill to incorporate Bingham School, capital $100,000, was passed, as was that to charter Ocknock Iron Co. That to aid the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad was rejected, 98 to 10.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Wiggins from the Committee on Finance, reported the results of an inspection of the State banks, and a bill to repeal the requirement of counting the money of the same. Mr Odom, from the Joint Select Committee on Tithing and Money Tax, reported that it was deemed inexpedient to impose such a mixed tax at present, for divers reasons, and begging to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

In the Commons, on Thursday, the House branch of the Joint Select Committee on Confederate Relations was announced, as follows: Messrs. Fowle, Cuningham, Hanes, Love and Allison. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to suppress the C. S. distillery at Salisbury, with a recommendation that it pass; bills for the suppression of small pox, and to punish persons joining the enemy, with recommendation that they do not pass, the latter being wrong and violative in its contemplated provisions of certain U. S. laws; and bills to authorize the removal of criminal causes from threatened localities, and to relieve persons acquitted of crimes of the payment of costs, asking to be discharged from the further consideration thereof. The Joint Select Committee on Salt reported that the State salt works at Wilmington should be removed to Lockwood Folly Inlet, in Brunswick county; that $100,000 be appropriated thereto; that the proposed contract for a supply of salt with Stuart, Buchanan & Co., is an advantageous one; and that $200,000 be appropriated to expedite the transfer of salt from Saltville, Va., to this State; made the special order for Monday next. Mr. Little of Richmond introduced a bill to allow citizens of North Carolina in the C. S. Naval service, the same bounties as those given in the land forces. The following bills and resolutions were put upon their 3d readings, and passed: To incorporate the Bingham School; the N. C. Company of Chemists; the Orphan Educational Association, and the Ocknock Iron Works; to relieve North Carolina prisoners of war; to allow 21 Magistrates of Wake to transact county business; to authorize the issue of certain coupon bonds, and to permit the chief clerk of the Treasury to endorse certain coupon bonds in the absence of the Treasurer.

Three unsuccessful joint ballots were had for Sec'y of State. On the last, Mr. Williams of Nash having been withdrawn, and Mr. Bethune of Robeson having been nominated, the vote stood: Bethune 56, Richardson 40, Faribault 39, Bain 7, Huske 4, and Dunn 4.

Jonathan Worth, Esq., was re-elected Public Treasurer, receiving 144 out of 146 votes.

Two joint ballots were had for C. S. Senator in place of Mr. Dortch, whose term expires Feb. 22, 1865—Messrs. J. A. Gilmer, T. S. Ashe, W. T. Dortch, E. G. Reade, W. N. H. Smith, R. S. Donnell and J. M. Morehead being in nomination. The first ballot resulted as follows: Mr. Reade 64 votes, Mr. Dortch 40, Mr. Gilmer 15, Mr. Ashe 1, Mr. Smith 9, Mr. Morehead 8, Messrs. Shepherd and Carter 1 each—79 being necessary to a choice, there was no election. The details of the House vote are not given in the Raleigh papers. The Senate voted as follows:

For Hon. E G Reade.—Messrs Adams, Berry, Dick, Jones, Lassiter, Odom, Pool, Saunders, Snead, Winstead, Bagley and Straughn—12.

For Hon. J A Gilmer.—Mr Speaker, Messrs Bogle, Horton, Lindsey, Matthews, March, McCorkle, Patterson, Patton and Whitford—10.

For Hon T S Ashe.—Messrs Crump, Ellis, Leitch, McEachern, Smith and Wright—8.

For Hon W T Dortch—Messrs Aycock, Courts, Grier, Hall, Harris, Pitchford, Powell, Speight, Taylor and Ward—10.

For Hon W N H Smith—Messrs Wynne and Wiggins—2.

For Hon R S Donnell—Messrs Arendell, Blount, Mason, Stubbs and Warren—5.

For Hon J M Morehead—Messrs Bryson and Miller—2.

The summary of the House vote was: for Mr Reade 53 votes, Mr Dortch 30, Mr Gilmer 5, Mr Donnell 3, Messrs Shepherd and Carter 1 each, Mr Smith 7, Mr Ashe 6, Mr Morehead 6.

On the second joint ballot, Mr Reade received 67 votes, and the others were divided between the gentlemen voted for on the first.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Ellis of Columbus introduced a bill to allow members of the General Assembly, for this session only, $45 per day and fifty cents per mile travelling expenses. The bill to allow the State Printer just compensation passed on its third reading. A resolution requiring the abolition of provost guards passed by a decided vote, and one to require the release of certain infirm citizens of North Carolina held to military service at Wilmington, was adopted by twenty-four to eight.

In the Commons, on Friday, Mr. Craige of McDowell, introduced a resolution thanking North Carolina officers and soldiers for their gallantry during the campaign of 1864 and pledging the General Assembly as Legislators and individuals to make them and their families comfortable, while they were striving to repel the foe. Adopted. Mr. W. J. Headen, of Chatham, a bill to amend the Militia and Home Guard acts in such manner as to subject members of the General Assembly to home guard duty when not in legislative session.

The bill making exemptions from Home Guard duty was variously amended, and then recommitted.

Bills to incorporate the Fayetteville Enterprise Cotton Company, and to legalize certain advances to the Insane Asylum passed their third readings respectively.

Mr. Clapp of Guilford introduced a series of resolutions as follows which, on motion of Mr. Fowle, were ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next at 12 m; a motion to indefinitely postpone their consideration having been lost by yeas 2?, nays 70:—

"Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus extends no further than securing to the party under arrest, the right to be carried before a civil tribunal, to have inquired into, his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail—and that the implied power to suspend the writ, contained in the Constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only.

Resolved, That the provision in the Constitution of the confederate States, that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," was meant to deny to the Confederate Government all power to make any arrests, except upon warrant from a criminal tribunal, and that any arrests otherwise made or authorized by Congress, "except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, are unconstitutional and subversive of every principle of liberty," and that North Carolina could not see a violation of this fundamental and reserved right in regard to her citizens without the deepest concern.

Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional right to impair the right to a speedy and public trial "by an impartial Jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed," by authorizing arrests otherwise than under warrants returnable before the regularly constituted tribunals of the country, "except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger."

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to protest, at all times, against every infringement of the foregoing principles of civil right and constitutional liberty.

The result of the 2d ballot for Senator, on Thursday, was announced as follows: Reade 67, Dortch 24, Gilmer 19, Ashe 16, Outlaw 10, Morehead 8, Shepherd 4, Smith 3, and Bingman 3. No election. A 3d ballot was had, resulting: Reade 66, Dortch 26, Gilmer 21, Ashe 20, Outlaw 6, Smith 3, and Messrs. Shepherd, Morehead, Hawes, and Bingman 2 each. No election. The Senate proposed another ballot, which was declined by the House, which made the election a special order for the 15th. Mr. Dortch's name was withdrawn after this vote. A 5th ballot for Secretary of State was had—Mr. Wiley having been nominated and Mr. Bethune withdrawn—with the following result, Farribault 72, Richardson 39, Ballantyne 14, Wiley 12, Bain 5, and Bethune 2. No election.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies Knitting Society gratefully acknowledges the following contributions: Mrs. Hale $50, Mr. McIntyre, sixteen sets of knitting needles. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. Blake, Saturday afternoon at half past three o'clock.

*From Georgia.*—It is rumored that Wheeler fought all day Monday near Waynesboro' with the Federals, with success, capturing over 2000 prisoners.

Thirty-five yankee stragglers captured near Warrenton, were brought down the Georgia road yesterday evening. There were no indications of the presence of the enemy on the line of the road.

It is rumored that the Federals are landing a force on the Carolina coast. If this rumor is correct it is probably a feint, merely to create a diversion in favor of Sherman.

The Charleston Courier states that the rumor that the federals had crossed the Savannah river is incorrect. All the ferries are guarded, and the boats and all other means of crossing are removed.

Trains of cars continue to arrive day and night, loaded with veteran troops. The suburbs of the city have become one vast military camp. A body of cavalry between two and three thousand strong, which marched across the country, arrived yesterday. They were a noble looking body of soldiers, and their horses were in fine condition.

*Augusta Chronicle, 30th.*

It is very generally conceded that Sherman, avoiding both Augusta and Macon, has gone on his winding way, either to Savannah, Brunswick or Port Royal. To reach either Brunswick or Savannah, he has to traverse a barren waste of land to meet, as he approaches his destination, swamps impenetrable to an army, save by causeways, which could easily be destroyed before him. One good ridge road, indeed, is at his option, but then he may find upon that road opposition which be little dreamed of, and which may snag his march. Should he attempt to reach Port Royal he will probably cross the Savannah at Sister's Ferry. On the South Carolina side, immediately opposite this ferry, the soil is porous and marshy. There, too, he may possibly encounter masked batteries and other obstacles too numerous to mention.

Somehow, we are, in common with our fellow-citizens, strongly of the opinion that Sherman and his robbers are marching to doom. We know some very good news, and see some very excellent signs. Be patient, the fruit is not yet ripe.

*Augusta Constitutionalist 30th.*

Gentlemen from Sherman's rear state that his line of march is marked by dead animals, broken wagons, bodies of men, straggliers, &c.

A large number of men arrived last night from the interior, in response to the Governor's proclamation. Several train loads of veterans arrived yesterday by the S. C. road, and more are expected to-day. 100 yankee prisoners, said to have been taken near Warrenton, arrived last night.

Wheeler was still fighting the yankees on Wednesday.

It is stated that the yankees appropriated over 2000 horses in Glascock and Warren. Their force was 600 cavalry, on fresh stolen horses. They burned all the mills on their route, plundered or burned houses, shot fattening hogs and left them, loaded the stolen mules and horses with women's clothing, cooking utensils and everything they could carry off. In Greensboro' they stole all the ladies' watches, money, &c.—*Aug. Chron. and Sen., 1st.*

A correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist says: A few days since yankee troops went to Camsville and burnt every house in it, except five in the edge of the village. The Court House, Female College, hotels, storehouses, offices, workshops, and everything, with the exception before stated.

The plantation of Hon. Joshua Hill, in Morgan county, was completely destroyed, the houses, fencing and crops of all kinds having been swept away.

*From Petersburg.*—The raid of the enemy on Stony Creek day before yesterday, was no less a matter of surprise than of regret to the community. The main facts are all that have transpired. Early on Thursday morning the enemy in large force, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, moved down the Jerusalem Plank Road, and diverged thence across the country, crossing the Nottoway river road. They then pushed forward with all haste towards Stony Creek Station, before which they appeared about 12 o'clock in the day.

We had some fortifications at the Creek, constructed to guard the bridge at that point, as well as to protect the government stores, more or less of which are constantly on hand there. These works were manned by a very small force—some 300 or 400 men—with few or no pieces of artillery. On arriving near the station, the enemy's artillery was at once placed in eligible positions, and opened upon the garrison, while the infantry and cavalry succeeded in flanking and almost surrounding the place. The garrison fought the overpowering odds as long as they saw any hope, and then attempted to save themselves, but upwards of 200 were captured, and the enemy were soon in possession of the station and bridge.

The work of destruction was at once commenced, and the railroad and government depots, together with the bridge, were soon in flames, and entirely destroyed. The bridge will prove a heavy loss to the railroad company, independent of other losses they suffered. We understand several cars—perhaps a full train—were captured and burned.

The government loses several thousand bushels of corn, some wheat, flour, bacon and forage. Several of our citizens met with heavy losses. One lost fifty barrels of oil, worth $1000 per barrel. Another lost between 30 and $40,000 of liquor. A large quantity of flour and fish, belonging to private parties, was also destroyed. As far as it went, the destruction was complete.

A portion of the railroad track beyond Stony Creek was torn up, but not much it is believed.

At 1 o'clock Gen. W. F. H. Lee's division of cavalry arrived at Stony Creek, to find the enemy retiring, and indisposed to give battle. Some skirmishing ensued, our forces captured a few prisoners and inflicted some loss in killed and wounded upon the yankees. Gen Lee pressed them so rapidly, that they were compelled to leave their dead and most of their wounded behind. At last accounts Lee was in rapid pursuit, harrassing their rear.

*Petersburg Express 3d.*

The following is Gen. Lee's official dispatch:

"HEADQR'S A. N. V., Dec. 2.—Hon. J. A. Seddon: The enemy attacked Stony creek depot yesterday and burned most of the buildings, consuming some stores and corn, but most of the latter was saved. The railroad is unharmed.

"Gen. Lee coming up as the enemy was retiring, attacked and drove him rapidly 8 miles, capturing some prisoners, but could not bring him to an engagement.

"The depot was occupied by about 150 men under Capt. Waldham, about 125 of whom are said to have been captured—among them, I regret to state, Maj. Fitzhugh, Quartermaster.

"The enemy left some dead at the depot and along the route of his retreat. R. E. LEE."

*From Richmond.*—Yesterday a very heavy cannonade was audible in this city. It proceeded from three of Pickett's batteries; they were shelling the new yankee camps, visible on Signal Hill and on this side of the river.

The enemy appear to have a very large army on this side of the river. From Elliott's Hill the number of tents visible has been largely increased. At 12 o'clock yesterday many regimental bands were playing, and other indications of activity on the Richmond front were noticed.—*Rich. Ex'r, 3d.*

*Mosby's Operations.*—It was reported last night that Mosby had found another wagon train, and burned it after some fighting with the sword. He lost two men in the engagement. The precise locality of the affair is not certainly known, but is supposed to be on the ill-fated Martinsburg pike.

*Rich. Dispatch, 3d.*

*From North Alabama.*—The following dispatch, says the Richmond Examiner of the 3d, was received yesterday:

"MACON, Nov. 27.—To Gen. S. Cooper:—Gen. Roddy reports from Corinth on the 26th, that the enemy evacuated Decatur, burning his large storehouse, filled with provisions and ammunition, harness and pack saddles. Fifteen pontoon boats were rescued by Col. Wind, who pressed the enemy closely. "G. T. BEAUREGARD."

*The Fleet.*—Gentlemen from Charleston state that a report has reached that city to the effect that a fleet of 200 vessels has arrived at Hilton Head. Their object probably is to act in conjunction with the army of Sherman.—*Rel. Express*

*From the Trans-Mississippi.*—Late accounts from General Price's army, state that he is in the Kansas line with a large army, and the yankees dread a hostile demonstration in the direction of Little Rock.

*Rich. Dispatch, 3d.*

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

*Official Account of the late brilliant and valuable successes in the Valley.*—RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—The following official dispatch from Gen. Lee was received last night:—

HEADQ'RS, A. N. V., Dec. 2.—Gen. Early reports that Gen. Rosser, with Payne's and Owen's brigades, encountered on the 27th ult., near Moorfields, a small party of the enemy, and captured 40 prisoners and 1 piece of artillery.

"On the 28th ult. he surprised and captured Fort Kelly on New Creek, taking 4 field pieces, 4 siege guns, between 700 and 800 prisoners, 8 stands of colors, a large number of horses and mules, and destroying 200 wagons and a large quantity of commissary stores. He brought off the field pieces and some wagons, spiked the siege guns and destroyed their carriages.

"He also captured Piedmont, destroyed all the gov't buildings, containing a number of engines, burned several bridges, did considerable damage to the railroad, [Baltimore and Ohio,] and collected several hundred of cattle.

"His loss in these affairs was 2 killed and 3 wounded.

"The boldness and energy exhibited by Gen. Rosser, and the conduct of his men, deserve much praise.

"R. E. LEE.

NEW MARKET, Dec. 2.—Gen. Rosser's captures arrived here to-day, with 1500 horses, 1500 head of cattle, 8 stands of colors, and other plunder.

Lieut. Baylor of the 12th Va. cavalry, captured Charlestown on Tuesday night, taking 13 prisoners and 36 horses.

*From the United States.*—RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—The Baltimore American of the evening of the 1st has a Nashville telegram of the 30th announcing the arrival of a train from Chattanooga with several rebel prisoners; among them, Brig. Gen'l Young of Cheatham's corps. The federal garrison at Shelbyville was attacked by a body of rebel cavalry on Monday, but the assault was repulsed. Subsequently, the federals evacuated the place, which is now occupied by the rebels.

The American contains a special to the New York Times, dated Nashville at midnight of the 30th, which states that at 4 p. m. Gen. Hood assaulted Franklin with two corps. After persistent fighting he was repulsed at all points, losing 6000 killed and wounded. A rebel Brigadier and 1000 prisoners were taken. The federal loss was about 500. The American's caption to this news is, "Reported Repulse of Hood," implying doubts of its correctness.

Another Nashville telegram announces the arrival there of A. K. Smith's corps.

The Chicago Tribune has been informed by a soldier who escaped from Charleston that Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Foster are cognizant of Sherman's plans and are co-operating with him. Sherman is aiming for Savannah, which has no rear fortifications. As soon as the probable time for Sherman's attack upon Savannah arrives, Foster will make a demonstration upon Charleston.

*The late affairs in South Carolina.*—RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—The following dispatch has been received from Lieut. Gen. Hardee:—

"GRAHAMVILLE, Dec. 2.—A force of infantry, artillery and cavalry under Gen. Foster have attempted to gain the railroad at this point, but were met and repulsed. A force of marines under Dahlgren attempted to gain the railroad at Coosawhatchie, but were met at Lee's creek and repulsed.

W. J. HARDEE."

*Yankee News.*—The Richmond papers of the 3d have yankee news of the 30th ult. We extract:

*Confederate Raid.*—A dispatch dated Baltimore, 29th November, gives the following particulars of a successful raid by the Confederates on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad:

On Monday afternoon, 1500 or more rebel cavalry, under Gens. Rosser and McCausland, it is said, appeared in front of New Creek, 22 miles west of Cumberland, and attacked the two earthworks there located. What force defended them is not definitely known here, but it was only a short time before the rebels were in possession of the post. It is believed that but few of the garrison escaped.

New Creek was a government depot for West Virginia, and the warehouses, containing a large amount of quartermaster's and commissary stores, were burned by the enemy, as well as the buildings at the railroad station.

In the meantime the telegraph wires were cut, and the rebel cavalry proceeded thence westwardly to Piedmont, but found, on arriving there, about five o'clock, that an alarm had preceded them, and all the rolling stock of the railroad had been removed. They, however, destroyed the workshop, stationary machinery, &c. of the company there, and were only prevented from further operations by the gallantry of a company of Union troops, who harassed them considerably, making the early departure of the enemy expedient, especially in view of the danger of a rapid concentration of troops by Gens. Sheridan and Kelley to cut them off. The railroad track was in nowise injured.

*Mr. Leach's Peace Resolutions.*—In an exulting article, the New York Herald says:

"The resolutions submitted in the rebel Congress the other day by Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, and supported by his colleagues on the floor, embrace the boldest and most significant peace proposition that has yet appeared from any responsible rebel source. Mr. Leach proposed that, "whereas, the citizens of the slave States, at an unguarded moment, under the influence of unwise counsel, and without mature deliberation as to the fearful consequences, made the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States the occasion for precipitating the Confederate States out of the Union;" and whereas, substantially, the representatives of the people of the rebel States have had enough of fighting for a Southern Confederacy, resolved that they are ready for peace upon the basis of the constitution of the United States. * * * * * * *

The march of Sherman across the State of Georgia has emboldened North Carolina to speak out plainly. Her representatives at Richmond see the handwriting on the wall against Jeff. Davis. They have, doubtless, been brought to the painful suspicion that Sherman will flank Lee's army, Davis and his whole rebel concern out of Richmond, and that then, in default of a treaty of peace, the work of desolation which has blackened the soil of Old Virginia will be visited upon North Carolina, and that she will be eaten out and utterly despoiled and laid waste between the retreating columns of Lee and the pursuing legions of Grant.

*Vote of New York.*—The official vote in New York, for Presidential electors, stands thus: Lincoln 368,486, McClellan 361,981. Lincoln's majority 6,505.

Roger A. Pryor has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Florida was lying off Newport News when she was run into and sunk.

*Raid on Piedmont Springs.*—We learn that a tory raid was made on Piedmont Springs, Burke county, on the night of the 29th November, resulting in a serious loss of property to Mr. Lindsay, the proprietor of the Springs. There were about twenty persons in the company. They spent the night at the Springs, faring well, and did not make known their business until after breakfast next morning. They captured two wagons and teams, and pillaged the place of all moveable property. They also carried off the negroes, but they have since returned. Mr. Lindsay estimates his loss at about $20,000. The Springs are 15 miles above Morganton.

*Salisbury Watchman, 3d.*


STOLEN,

FROM my lot on the R Road, near the Mile Branch on Bs and 9 mgt, about seven o'clock, a RED OX about four years old, crop in the right ear, no horns and white face.

I will pay five hundred dollars for any person who will arrest the thieves and deliver them to me.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Dec'r 5. 90 2t

WANTED,

4 PER CENT CERTIFICATES;
8 per cent. Confederate Bonds;
Bank Bills.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls Spirits Turpentine;
100 Gll or Spirits Turpentine Barrels;
1000 lbs Hoop Iron;
1000 lbs Tallow.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Dec'r 5. 90-3t


### DIED,

At Johnsonville, N. C., Nov'r 25, 1864, Mrs. CHRISTIAN M CAMERON, wife of Lemuel D. Cameron, Esq., in the 48th year of her age. She was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and her bereaved friends find unspeakable solace in the pleasing hope that her disembodied spirit has joined the shining ranks of the beatified beings who "strike the golden cherds of redeeming love," and in untold rapture swell the notes of praise to Him that sitteth on the throne. A SON.

Departed this life, on the morning of the 25th of Nov. 1864, after a very protracted illness of several weeks, ISAAC H. FOUST, Esq., of Randolph county, one of our most enterprising, amiable and useful fellow citizens, in the 46th year of his age.

The subject of this obituary, from the many excellencies of his character, is worthy of safar more extended notice than can be given through the columns of a newspaper. It is not possible to say too much in praise of one, who, while his grade of talent was far above mediocrity, employed his elevated and well trained mind for the prosperity of his country and the happiness of those around him.

By his untiring energy, affability and kindness, he was constrained twice by his county-men, to become their Representative in the Legislature. And the faithfulness with which he fulfilled that high trust won for him a reputation which will live in the bosoms of his acquaintances, though his voice is silent in death, his personal attentions in kindness and counsel are at an end, and his polite and manly form no more appears side by side with them, to sympathise and endure in common, the toils and cares of life.

Few men have sustained with more success the various relations of life. He was an attentive, provident and kind husband and father, an indulgent master, a just and impartial magistrate, and an untiring counsellor and friend.

Although his active life was marked by so many acts of relief to the suffering, the legitimate fruits of the Holy Spirit; although he was truly the counsellor and peacemaker of his neighborhood, whose benediction is proclaimed by the Saviour, and although his high moral bearing always indicated the fear of God and reverence for

## REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
Adj't Gen'l's Office, Raleigh, Nov. 19, 1864.

HIS EXCELLENCY, Z B VANCE, Gov. of N. C:

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor to submit for your information the following report of the operations of the several departments under my control for the last six months of the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1864.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

1. *North Carolina Troops.*—The Troops in the service of the State have been actively employed under the direction of the commanding officers of the several military districts in which they are located. They necessarily serve under the command of Confederate Generals, and while so serving are fed by the Confederate Government, but are paid and clothed by the State. Hence if they can be turned over to the Confederate Government without violating the terms of their enlistment, I recommend that it be done. The enclosed return marked "A" shows an aggregate of this force of 8429

Since my last report the State Reserves have been organized by the Conscript Bureau, and many recruits sent to the Regiments in the field.

The following is a statement of the number of troops furnished by the State of North Carolina for service in the existing war with the United States:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Troops transferred to the Confederate States according to the original rolls on file in this office, | 64,686 |
| Number of Conscripts between the ages of 18 and 45 as per the report of Commandant of Conscripts, dated September 30, 1864, | 18,595 |
| Estimated number of recruits that have volunteered in the different companies since date of original rolls, | 31,608 |
| Number of Troops in the State service for the war, | 8,429 |
| Number of Junior Reserves, | 4 217 |
| Number of Senior Reserves, | 5,686 |
| Total number of Troops, | 118,160 |

These troops have been organized as follows: Regiments of Artillery, 3; Cavalry, 6; Infantry, 60; Junior Reserves, 1; Senior Reserves, 1. Total 71. Battalions of Artillery, 4; Cavalry, 4; Infantry, 9; Junior Reserves, 5; Senior Resreves, 4. Total 20.

There are thirteen unattached companies. In addition to these there is one company from this State in the 10th Virginia Cavalry, five in the 7th Confederate Cavalry, four in the 62d Georgia Regiment and one in the 61st Virginia Infantry.

2. *Militia and Guard for Home Defence*—The Guard for Home Defence throughout the State has been employed in apprehending deserters and returning them to the army and in aiding the civil authorities in preserving order. In the last four months they have returned to the army 1289 deserters and recusant Conscripts, 421 of whom have been apprehended and the rest surrendered themselves under your proclamation of the 24th of August last.

In addition to these duties the Guard west of the Blue Ridge have been kept almost constantly in the field to repel invasion from East Tennessee and to operate against disloyal citizens who have gone over to the enemy.

With the view of keeping in the field as many of this class of troops as might be necessary and at the same time to interfere as little as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, they have been divided into three classes, each to serve in succession, and for short periods of time.

The Guard in certain counties have been designated for service on the western frontier, and those of the remaining counties for service in the eastern part of the State. The first class of these latter have about completed their first period of thirty days' service and are now being relieved by the second class.

It seems impossible to obtain correct returns of the Guard for Home Defence, but it is believed that the officers are in proportion to the effective men as four to fifteen. This disparity arises from the great reduction of the members originally enrolled occasioned by the law of Congress of February last, which takes out all above the age of 45 years, and decreases the number of exemptions from service in the Confederate army. It therefore becomes necessary to re-organize his force—or what would be better, to repeal the law of its organization, and to organize a force for field service, to be composed of all officers and otherr of the militia physically fit for such service. This force to be organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and the commissions of the officers to be in force only when called into the field—at all other times the organization to be merged into the regular militia, where the officers and men must serve with their militia rank. This would necessitate the suspension of the commissions of militia officers while serving in this new organization.

Should the Guard for Home Defence be abolished and another organization substituted, time should be given for the change, to the end that the public service do not suffer thereby.

There are in the State 2650 militia officers, and 1312 Home Guard officers. Many of these hold commissions in both organizations.

3. *Roll of Honor.*—The plan adopted for carrying into effect the resolution of the General Assembly in regard to this work was given in my last report. The officer charged with its execution has been indefatigable in collecting necessary information. The records up to the 1st January last, of the several regiments, battalions and unattached companies, have, with few exceptions, been received and transcribed in the books kept for that purpose. But little information of the many changes that have taken place during the present year has been obtained, owing to the constant moving of the troops; but as the campaign will soon close, advantage will be taken of it to collect more material and thus continue the work from time to time until the close of the war.

4. *Quartermaster's Department.*—This Department has furnished clothing, camp and garrison equipage, pay, bounty, and transportation for the troops, and paid other miscellaneous accounts.

The disbursements from the 31st March 1864 to 30th September 1864 are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Clothing, camp and garrison equipage, | $3 765 50 |
| Forage, | 3,597 35 |
| Wood, | 1,500 00 |
| Hire of laborers to work in cotton, &c., | 3,000 00 |
| Miscellaneous, consisting of transportation, repairs, stationery, hire of clerks, &c., | 22,168 00 |
| Hire of laborers on fortifications around Raleigh, | 10,770 00 |
| Pay of troops, militia and home guards, | 83,217 00 |
| Bounty, | 160,245 00 |
| Advances to disbursing officers, | 410,578 00 |

This Department continues to supply the North Carolina Troops in the service of the Confederate States, as well as those in the service of the State, with an abundance of comfortable clothing. The enclosed statement, marked B, shows the amount of clothing manufactured and turned over to the Confederate Government during the six months ending 30th September for issue to the North Carolina Troops; also the issue made to troops in the service of the State during the same period.

There has been received for clothing from the Confederate Government since the 31st of March last the sum of $2,420,000, and the Confederate Government is still indebted to the State of North Carolina for clothing in the sum of $2,354,203.

The money value of the clothing issued to the troops in the State service since the 31st March last amounts to $235,000.

The accounts of the Chief Quartermaster and Paymaster have been rendered quarterly to the Auditor for settlement.

5. *Subsistence Department.*—This Department has furnished provisions to troops in the service of the State and to the home guard and militia when called into service.

The disbursements from the 31st March 1864, to the 30th September 1864, are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Purchase of Subsistence Stores, | $227,418 24 | |
| Subsistence of State Troops and Home Guards, | 92,621 90 | |
| Miscellaneous, | 2,683 25 | |
| Amount disbursed, | $322,713 39 | |
| Value of Stores on hand 1st April 1864, | 410,070 42 | |
| | $723,783 81 | |
| Sales of subsistence stores, chiefly to County Commissioners, | 210,024 61 | |
| Value of Stores on hand, and in the hands of agents at cost price, Sept 30, 1864, | 383,510 35 | 593,534 96 |
| Expenses of the Department, | | $130,251 85 |

The account of the Chief Commissary has been rendered quarterly to the Auditor for settlement.

6. *Ordnance Department.*—This Department has furnished arms, ammunition and accoutrements to the troops and to the Militia and Home Guards.

The disbursements of this department from the 31st March, 1864, to the 30th September, 1864, are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Purchase, Manufacture and repairing arms, | $25,055 27 | |
| Purchase of Nitre and Sulphur, | 111,099 60 | |
| " of Powder from the Raleigh Powder Mills, | 127,935 00 | |
| Making Cartridges, &c., | 4,836 54 | |
| " Artillery Harness, | 2,633 87 | |
| Miscellaneous, | 6,603 85 | |
| Total disbursements, | $278,660 13 | |
| Sales of Nitre and Sulphur to Raleigh Powder Mills, | $98,000 00 | |
| Sales of Powder to Confederate States, | 189 810 00 | |
| Miscellaneous sales, | 16,993 92 | 290,803 92 |
| Excess of receipts | | $12,743 79 |

This excess arises from the fact that a good portion of the powder settled for by the Confederate Government during the last six months was of the stock accumulated prior to the 31st March last. The Department is still indebted for 680 rifles manufactured since the 1st January, 1864. The manufacture or purchase of arms by the State has been discontinued.

The enclosed return marked "C," exhibits a condensed statement of the receipts and issues of ordnance and ordnance stores for six months end. ing the 30th September, 1864.

The accounts of the ordnance officer have been rendered quarterly to the Auditor for settlement.

I enclose herewith estimates of funds required by the various departments of the military service of the State for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1865.

I am, Governor, very respt'y your ob't serv't,
R. C GATLIN, Adjutant General

*Estate Sale.*—At the sale of the Estate of the late Major J. T Gilmore, of this county, on yesterday, every article brought a fair price. The land, consisting of some 480 acres, sold at $127 per acre, note at one and two years with approved security. E F Moore Esq of this place became the purchaser.—*North Carolinian, 30th.*

*Well Done.*—We are informed that Mrs. Mary Belk and her two daughters, living on Beaver Dam Creek in Union county, made, the past season, by their own work, *five hundred and forty bushels of corn*, besides wheat, peas, oats, potatoes, &c. Mrs. Belk is a widow and lost her two sons in the war. She is aged 50 years and her daughters about 20 and 24 years. Their crop shows what may be done by industry and energy. All honor to these noble women.—*Charlotte Dem.*


### Negroes for Sale.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Worthy, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Crane's Creek, Moore county, on the 30th day of December 1864, on a credit of six months, NINETEEN LIKELY NEGROES,—men, women, boys and girls. Purchasers giving bond and approved security, before delivery of the property.

K. H WORTHY,
S. E JOHNSON, } Executors.

Oct'r 29. 80:6o

### State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept Term, 1864
Frances F Blalock Grasy Dupre, H B Dewar and wife Mary M, vs Wm Blalock, B D Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm Blalock, B D Hall Guardian for Hardy Blalock, defendants to this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lillington, 2d Monday in September 1864.
81*6w] B F SHAW, Clerk.

### State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept Term, 1864.
H B Dewar and wife Mary M, Grasy Dupre, vs Wm Blalock, B D Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm Blalock and B D Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lillington, 2d Monday in September 1864.
81*6w B. F SHAW, Clerk.

### State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1864.
F F Blalock vs. H. B. Dewar and wife Mary M., Grasy Dupre, Wm. Blalock, B D. Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm Blalock and B D Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lillington, 2d Monday in September 1864.
81*6w] B. F SHAW, Clerk.

### State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct Term, 1864,
Isaac Mason, Exec'r of Isaac Mason, Dec'd, vs. Nancy Burly and Sam'l Burly her husband and others.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Iverson, Winchester Mason, Rebecca Covington and children Isaac, William and Elizabeth, Solomon Mason, Harriet Bigelow and husband John Bigelow, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of Oct. 1864.

L. H. WEBB, Clk.
H. H WEBB, Dep'ty.

86*6wpd$14inpt

### State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1864.
Sarah Brown vs Thos Barrentine and Wife.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Neill Brown and Joshua Brown, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham on the third Monday of January next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of Oct., 1864.

L. H. WEBB, Clk.
86*6wpd$14inpt H. H WEBB, Dep'y.

### State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term 1864.

Thomas Rollins, Adm'r of A G Douglas, dec'd, vs James Ferguson and wife Nancy, Jane Douglas and Arch'd Douglas and others.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Arch'd Douglas, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Benjam'n F Shaw, Clerk of said Court at Office, in Lillington 2d Monday in September, 1864.
81*6t] B F SHAW, C C C.


## PEACE RESOLUTIONS IN CONGRESS

From the Richmond Examiner's report of proceedings in the House on Friday last we take the following:

Mr. J. T. Leach of N. C offered the following "peace" resolutions.

Whereas, The unfriendly, unjustifiable and unpatriotic interference of citizens of the non-slaveholding States in their popular assemblies, from the pulpit and by legislative enactments with the reserved rights of the States, provided in the Constitution of the United States and by the laws of Congress, has been the prolific cause of so cruel, bloody and relentless war that has no parallel in point of atrocity in the annals of the world between a people professing the Christian religion

"And whereas, The citizens of the slave States, at an unguarded moment, under the influence of an unwise council, without mature deliberation as to the fearful consequences, made the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States the occasion for precipitating the Confederate States out of the Union which has been followed by a train of fearful consequences not contemplated by those who advocated the measure.

"And whereas, We, the representatives of the people of the Confederate States, desiring to place ourselves fairly before our constituents, our enemies and the civilized world, declare that it is our earnest desire that proper measures should be adopted by the respective Governments to secure an honorable, just and permanent peace, not incompatible with the principles as laid down in the constitution of the United States, nor with the inalienable rights of freemen:

"Resolved, That the reserved rights of the States should be guarded with watchful and jealous vigilance, and that any attempt to infringe upon these rights should be resisted by all lawful and proper means.

"Resolved, That whenever the Government of the United States shall signify its willingness to recognise the reserved rights of the States and guarantee to the citizens of the States their rights of property, as provided in the Constitution of the United States and by the laws of Congress, to the end that peace may be restored and our future happiness and prosperity perpetuated, we will agree to treat for peace; and that such terms of peace as may be agreed to by commissioners appointed by the respective Governments, or by the States acting in their sovereign and independent character, and ratified by a majority of the people, shall constitute the bond of peace between the North and the South."

Mr. Leach said that his resolutions were not intended as an apple of discord. He did not offer them for the purpose of strengthening the arm of the enemy. That had been effectually done by the President in his speech at Macon and the convention of Governors at Augusta, when they recommended the employment of negroes as soldiers. All he asked was that they might have "a calm, careful, unprejudiced hearing."

Mr Montague, of Virginia, said he was unwilling to let the resolutions of the gentleman from North Carolina pass without a protest. After some remarks upon their extraordinary character, he moved that they be rejected by the House.

The vote, by ayes and noes, was at once ordered upon them, and the result was they were rejected by an almost unanimous vote—but *three* members of the whole House voting for them. These members were Messrs. J. T. Leach, Logan and Turner, all of North Carolina.

Mr. Leach, J. M. (it is very important to observe the initials, lest he may be confounded with J. T. Leach,) said he was sure that there was no member from North Carolina who desired peace upon any other terms than eternal separation from the North. [Loud applause from the galleries, which was checked by the Chair.]

In relation to the voting the Whig's account is:

Mr. Leach asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays, and the House seemed to rise simultaneously to sustain the call.

The roll being called, all the members voted in the affirmative except Messrs. Fuller, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Logan, Ramsey and Turner—all of North Carolina.

Messrs. Fuller, Ramsey and J. M. Leach, after the vote was announced, asked leave to change their votes, as they had voted in the negative under the apprehension that it would be regarded as a discourtesy to an honorable colleague.

Their votes were, with the consent of the House, recorded in the affirmative.

*A characteristic Incident.*—A gentleman who was in the train from this city to Petersburg, a very cold morning not long ago, tells us his attention was attracted by the efforts of a young soldier, with his arm in a sling, to get his overcoat on. His teeth as well as his sound hand were brought into use to effect the object; but, in the midst of his efforts, an officer rose from his seat, advanced to him, and very carefully and tenderly assisted him, drawing the coat gently over his wounded arm and buttoning it up comfortably, then with a few kind and pleasant words returning to his seat.

Now, the officer in question was not clad in gorgeous uniform, with a brilliant wreath upon the collar and a multitude of gilt lines upon the sleeves, resembling the famous labyrinth of Crete, but he was clad in "a simple suit of gray," distinguished from the garb of a civilian only by the three stars which every Confederate Colonel in the service by the regulations is entitled to wear. And yet he was no other than our Chief General, Robert E. Lee, who is not braver and greater than he is good and modest. On General Grant's recent return from New Jersey to the Army of the Potomac and James, by the detention of the train he was forced to stop in Philadelphia. Being recognized by a soldier, he was so crowded by the gaping multitude every ready in Northern latitudes to lionize every military hero of the hour, be he McClellan, Hooker, Burnside, Pope or Grant, that he was forced to take refuge in the Mayor's office.

Well, General Lee comes to Richmond, visits the War Department and the President, attends divine worship at St. Paul's almost every week, and though our people love him as our fathers did George Washington—yet he is never subjected to any annoyance, save a look from each passer-by which silently says, may God protect and bless you!—*Richmond Whig.*

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR NEWMARKET, VA., Nov. 15, '64.

Messrs. Editors: At Col. Winston's request I send you a copy of a letter received by him from Gov. Vance in reply to one received by him accompanied by the tattered and war-worn remnant of the "Battle flag" of the 45th N. C. Reg't. He desires that, if you see proper, you find a place for it in the columns of your paper.

Respectfully, &c.
J. H LINDSAY, Jr.,
Adj't 45th N. C. Reg't.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department, Raleigh, Nov. 15.

Col. Jno. R. Winston, Comd'g 45th Reg't N. C. T:

Colonel: I have received the battle flag of the gallant Regiment which you command, which has been borne with such conspicuous gallantry upon so many bloody fields. It will afford me much pride and pleasure to place it among the sacred relics of the States, and evidence of the valor and heroism of our troops.

With sentiments of great respect, your ob't serv't,
Z. B. VANCE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RED RIVER, Lafayette county, Ark., Sept. 8.

Messrs. Editors: Dear Sirs—I copy the following article on the manufacture of Sugar from the Chinese Sugar Cane, from the Texas Southern Recorder. I believe there has been no success in our part of the country in making Sugar from this Cane, although I remember having seen well formed granulations in some syrup made in Anson county, N. C, three or four years since. It is too late to be of much service this season, but may be the means of supplying many destitute families next year with sugar.

Respectfully, &c., ROBERT L. STEELE.

The Recorder says: "It has been generally supposed that Sugar could not be made from the Chinese Sugar Cane. We are happy to be able to state that this impression is erroneous; Mr. M. L. Green of Fort Valley, Houston county, has made one hundred and fifty lbs during the past season. A sample of the Sugar may be seen at this office. Mr Green has kindly furnished us with an account of his simple process, which is as follows: The juice is boiled in the same way as for syrup. Continue the boiling after it has arrived at that point but very slowly. The heat must be steady. Bubbles will be formed upon the surface, which in ten or fifteen minutes will burst; when that occurs take off the syrup put it in cooling vessels—either troughs or kettles. It must remain undisturbed for two days, then put it into drippers and the process is complete. The Sugar made by Mr. Green is an excellent article. Mr Green states that there are two material points in his method of making Sugar: the Cane must be perfectly ripe, the stalks having begun to change their color; the other that the syrup must be undisturbed during the cooling process. It is not necessary to use any foreign ingredient, either lime or soda.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF THE HARRINGTON LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Weldon, Oct'r 31, 1864.

We the undersigned wish to thank the Ladies of our place [Rockingham, Richmond county,] for the reception of several copies of the North Carolina Christian Advocate, subscribed for by them for our company for one year.

We acknowledge that were it not for the Ladies the poor soldier would fare rather hard for a great many luxuries and the necessaries of life, and especially reading of the proper kind, [such as the Advocate;] and with joy do we hail the arrival of the mail which brings us the above-mentioned paper as an instrument of good and as a token of respect from the ever generous Ladies.

T J STEELE.
W J G WEBB.
HENRY STEWART.
Sg't ALEX B STEWART.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, Oct 29th 1864, at the Field Infirmary, McRae's Brigade, from wounds received in the engagement at Burgess's Mill, Oct 27th, Sgt William H Wiggs, Co B 47th Reg't N C T, aged 24 years. The deceased was a native of Franklin county, and readily offered himself at his country's call for the defence of his home and native State. He was a young man of much promise; and with high hopes alluring him; energetic in every pursuit, of quick observation, and giving every assurance of usefulness and respectability. He was courteous in his manner, modest in his deportment, a true friend and a pleasant companion. As a soldier he was uncomplaining and patient, bearing the hardships of a soldier's life without murmuring, and faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duty. Thus he merited and won the confidence and esteem of his officers and comrades. When wounded, his Captain in appreciation of his worth, helped to bear him off the field, though the enemy had cut off the gallant Brigade. His comrades too, and all who knew him mourned his death as a personal bereavement. Though having a painful wound he bore his sufferings with cheerful fortitude. A merciful God relieved him after forty-eight hours. His brother was with him. His end was peaceful and resigned, and he expressed himself to his chaplain as willing to bear whatever God might order, using the memorable language of the great Jackson, "It is all right."

May the God who, as we humbly hope, was his stay, comfort those who are thus called to mourn, giving "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

It is with a heart full of sadness that we write an humble tribute to the memory of our friend and comrade in arms, Sergt George H Harmon, Co G, 46th N C Troops, who was killed at Reams's Station, Va, Aug 25th, 1864, aged 22 years. Like a true patriot he responded to the call of his country in the Spring of 1862, at the time when our own beloved State was first invaded by Federal forces and when his services were most needed. He had passed unharmed through many hard fought battles in Va, was always observful and full of life on the most weary march. Devoted to the cause in which he had enlisted he was ever ready to do his duty in the camp and the bivouac and in the melee and din of battle. By his uniform kindness, gentlemanly bearing and generous heartedness he had won for himself the love and confidence of all who knew him, but alas! on the evening of the 25th, just as Cooke's and McRae's Brigades had gloriously carried the enemy's works he received the fatal shot, and before the shouts of his victorious comrades had died away he yielded up his spirit to the God who gave it, and his gallant form now rests undisturbed beneath a few clods far away from the home he loved so much.

F. T. S.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died in the hospital in Raleigh, on the 8th of Oct'r 1864, Thomas B. Shaw, of Moore county, in the 34th year of his age. He was born and raised in Moore. In the Spring of 1861 he volunteered in the Army of the Confederate States and served as a soldier in the 26th N C T ever since: always found at the post of duty; always ready and willing to serve in any capacity that he might be ordered. He was a young man highly esteemed by all who knew him. In the death of Mr Shaw his widowed mother and bereaved sisters and brother have lost an affectionate son and brother; the Confederacy a brave and patriotic soldier. Mr. Shaw possessed a vigor of constitution far beyond that which ordinarily falls to the lot of our race. During the space of nearly four long years he scarcely knew what it was to be sick, although in the tented field. But his sick and suffering comrades were the objects of his tender solicitude and peculiar care. Neither the darkness of the night, nor the storms of winter, nor the want of sleep, prevented him from going to their aid. He seemed to feel that to be with them was his place and to minister to them his duty. Divine Providence had eminently qualified him for this self-sacrificing labor of love, by the bestowment of gifts of mind and heart and body. For long years to come the congregation of Bethesda Church will cherish his memory. Although we will never more meet with him here on this earth, yet we hope to meet with him in that upper and better world, where the sound of the drum and roar of musketry and jar of the deadly cannon are heard no more.

S. McLEOD.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, in the battle near Winchester, on the 19th of Sept., Dixon Murphy, son of John Murphy of this (Cumberland) County, aged 23 years. It is with deep regret we record the death of this excellent young man, in the prime of life. But he whose thoughts are not ours, saw fit to remove him from time to eternity, and we bow to His sovereign will. One of his officers writes to his father, "my company has sustained a great loss in Dixon, a loss which is irreparable, and deeply felt by his many friends, who knew his many good traits of character. But we all have the consolation to know, he was a good christian and a good soldier, and fell gallantly fighting the battle of his beloved country. Just before his death he was highly complimented by Col. Ellis for his coolness and gallantry so signally displayed."

May a kind providence sustain his afflicted and aged parents.

D D. McB

*Blankets.*—We learn that 450 bales Blankets—each bale containing about 100 Blankets—were shipped over the N. C. Road last week, for Gen. Lee's army. This is cheering.—*Char. Dem.*

*Yankee Items.*—Yankee papers of the 26th contain nothing from Sherman, except accounts copied from Georgia papers.

The Louisville Journal has a statement that Hood's army occupies Waynesborough, Tenn Thomas's army is at Pulaski.

Attorney General Bates has resigned.

A preconcerted attempt was made on Friday night to burn all the principal Hotels in New York. Barnum's Museum was also fired. The fires were soon suppressed.

A Washington telegram in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 26th says: Several European powers have communicated to our Government their disapproval of our seizure of the Florida, and have been politely informed that they need not have troubled themselves about it as the Administration never attempted to justify it.

It is reported that the object of Taurlow Weed's recent frequent visits to the capital is a negotiation for the purchase of the National Intelligencer, which, it is reported, will certainly change proprietors on the 1st of January next. Other parties are also in treaty for the paper.

The total vote of New York State, in the late election, was about seven hundred and thirty thousand—about fifty thousand more than the vote cast in 1860. The Union majority on the Presidential electoral ticket is about seven thousand, and Mr. Fenton is elected Governor by a majority of over eight thousand.

The Washington Chronicle of the 27th has a Nashville telegram of the 26th, which says "Hood's army, 40,000 strong, have been for several days concentrating south of Columbia, Tenn. Our forces have evacuated Pulaski, Huntsville and Decatur, which places the rebels occupy. A force was near Columbia on the 24th. Severe skirmishing ensued. Some heavy fighting expected in a few days."

The application of the St. Albans raiders to dispatch a messenger to Richmond to obtain evidence material to their defence, has been rejected by the Canadian Government.

The 75th regiment New York volunteers has returned home for the purpose of being mustered out of service. It left home with 900 men, and returned with 120.

A Cairo dispatch, of Nov. 23, says a number of men who came into Memphis to trade cotton, have been arrested, and that most of them were Confederate officers and soldiers.

*Dems of Foreign News.*—RICHMOND, Nov. 28—Foreign advices are to the 13th. English papers reiterate their denunciations of the Florida outrage. The London Times says the indignation of Brazilians at this gross insult is described as intense. The Exequatur of the U. S. Consul was at once withdrawn by the Governor and the arms of the Consulate torn down by the people. The great body of the merchants at Bahia signed documents emphatically denouncing the seizure as an open defiance of international law, and forwarded a remonstrance to the New York Chamber of Commerce, with a request to investigate the matter before adjudging to the captors the reward of $600,000, for the sake of which this outrage is believed to have been committed. The Times presumes that the Government of the United States will repudiate the nefarious act.

The Paris La France says Brazil has broken off diplomatic relations with the United States, in consequence of the seizure of the Florida. The Patrie asserts that England has called on the other great powers to protest collectively against the seizure.

*Sale of Internal Improvement Bonds.*—The $30,000 North Carolina coupon bonds advertised for sale at Creech & Litchford's by Kemp P. Battle, President of the Chatham Railroad, brought on Saturday last the following prices: $10,000 at 305 and interest, $40,000 at 300 and interest. $38,500 was bought by a Richmond firm, the residue by citizens of this State.—*Ral. Conservative.*

*State Geologist.*—We are pleased to learn that Washington C. Kerr, Professor of Chemistry and Geology, in Davidson College, has been appointed by Gov. Vance State Geologist in the place of Dr. E Emmons, deceased. Mr. Kerr is an enthusiastic and accomplished geologist, and we rejoice to see that a native North Carolinian, educated at our own University, has undertaken a duty so responsible and honorable, as that of developing the rich resources of the State.—*Raleigh Conserv.*

*Supreme Court.*—The Winter Term will commence on the second Monday in December, the 12th. Causes will be called by circuits, as heretofore arranged, but no weeks given. Applicants for license to practice in the County Courts or Superior Courts will be examined on the first day.—*Ral. Confederate.*


### Large Sale of Cotton and Negroes.

THE subscriber will sell at the late residence of Daniel McRae, dec'd, in upper part of Richmond County, commencing on the 20th December, and will continue from day to day until all is sold, the following property: FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, girls and children, all very likely. Also about one hundred bales of COTTON, a large lot of casting for running a steam-saw mill, two circular saws, and many other articles, not necessary to mention. Terms six months credit, with bond and good security.

MARTHA B. McRAE, Ex'x.
November 19. 88*3t

### 10,000 Pieces New Music,

JUST received, which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices.

We have now become the SOLE AGENTS in North Carolina, for Geo. Dunn & Co. of Richmond, who are the *largest* and *finest* Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them, from this State, will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Books, Music, &c.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Sept. 8 6m*pd

### Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend at the following places for the purpose of collecting the Confederate Tax, to-wit:

Liberty, on Monday December 5th, 1864.
Widow Cox's, Tuesday Dec 6th;
Franklinsville, Wednesday Dec 7th;
O C Siler's, Thursday Dec 8th;
Josiah Cheek's, Friday Dec 9th;
Moffitt's Mills, Saturday Dec 10th;
George Spencer's, Monday Dec 12th;
Eli Branson's, Tuesday Dec 13th;
Lassiter's Mills, Wednesday Dec 14th;
Temple Crawford's, Thursday Dec 15th;
B A Morgan's, Friday Dec 16th;
Steam Mill, Saturday Dec 17th;
Nathan Spencer's, Monday Dec 19th;
Nineveh Rush's, Tuesday Dec 20th;
Penuel Arnold's, Wednesday Dec 21st;
Hezekiah Dorsett's, Thursday Dec 22d;
Bush Hill, Friday Dec 23d;
New Market, Saturday Dec 24th;
New Salem, Monday Dec 26th;
Asheboro', Tuesday Dec 27th;
Byrd Thornburg's, Wednesday Dec 28th.

Persons who have not paid all their tithe of 1863 had better meet me and pay the money.

The Assessors will accompany me for the purpose of taking the list of those who have not listed. Distillers can give in the number of gallons distilled.

I hope the people will meet me promptly and early and pay up their Taxes.

J. B TROY,
Collector Randolph county.
Nov'r 11 84*4

### WANTED,

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, ½ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hicklo's patent. Persons wishing their Hides tanned can send them to our address to Egypt Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense. Our address is Beaumont, Chatham county. W. D. WATSON & CO.

Reference Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.
Aug. 24. 61*3mthpd


## WAR NEWS.

*Yankee Movements about Richmond.*—The Northern papers announce that the Dutch Gap Canal is near to completion. From another source we learn that the iron clads of the enemy have moved some distance up the river. We are inclined to believe both statements. The work on the canal has been a long time prosecuted, and it might reasonably be supposed nearly done even without this assurance. The assemblage of powerful iron-clads in Hampton Roads could not have been intended to operate against any other point than Richmond. If they were bound to Wilmington, Charleston or Savannah, their rendezvous would have been appointed in harbors nearer to their point of destination. We truly expect to see a combined naval and military attack made upon the defences on Chaffin's farm—below the Bluff—before the ground becomes soft.

*Rich Examiner.*

We learn from Washington that Grant left there on Wednesday for the front, and before leaving held consultations with the Secretary of War and *Secretary of the Navy*. This may foreshadow the combined attack by the land and naval forces, so long threatened, and which yankee correspondents declared was only delayed until the Dutch Gap canal was finished. There is, however, a prospect of another season of rainy weather, and consequently a condition of the roads, that will lay an embargo upon the movements of artillery. When Grant does move, he will meet with obstacles of greater magnitude than mud or rain—the invincible army of Northern Virginia. Scouts report that Grant is gradually moving his troops to our right, and if the weather continues favorable, he will probably make another effort in that direction.

*Rich. Sentinel.*

From an intelligent officer, who reached the city yesterday afternoon from the vicinity of Duch Gap, we learn that the Yankees are still pushing ahead on this work in the face of all opposition and difficulty. Our mortars and batteries shell the canal continually, day and night. There remain but a few yards more of excavation—probably some fifteen or twenty—when the canal will be completed and the mouth blown out. It is believed this will be accomplished this week.

The enemy have a considerable fleet between Dutch Gap and Bermuda Hundred, but the vessels lately assembled in Hampton Roads have not come up thus far. Intelligence received through a source entitled to confidence leads us to infer that this fleet is intended and has sailed for Savannah, or some harbor in that vicinity, to co-operate with Sherman, should that officer succeed in marching his army through Georgia.

*Pet. Express, 28th*

*From Georgia.*—Sherman was, on yesterday, still west of the Oconee river, one of the tributaries of the Altamaha, which runs south through the east centre of Georgia. In the only brush we hear of our troops having with the enemy, they have been entirely successful. This affair occurred near Jonesboro', where the Central Georgia railroad running from Macon to Savanna', crosses the Oconee river. A considerable body of the enemy's cavalry attempted to cross to the west bank of the Oconee at this point on Wednesday morning, but were met by our troops and driven back. The situation in Georgia is regarded, in official circles, as decidedly encouraging. There is one fact in the campaign which we think should give much ground for hope—the slow progress made by Sherman. He is now in his fifteenth day from Atlanta, and has, as yet, marched only about seventy five miles, and has not reached one point of strategic importance.—*Rich. Dispatch, 29th.*

The accounts indicate that work was quite active yesterday in the vicinity of Oconee Bridge. There was more or less fighting throughout the day, and at 5 p. m. Maj. Hartridge had still possession of the bridge, and there was every prospect of his ability to hold it. The enemy, on the other side of the river, had turned their guns and were firing vigorously in an opposite direction, indicating that they had been attacked in the rear. The main body of Sherman's army was reported yesterday to be about thirteen miles west of Sandersville, and coming forward rapidly, spreading devastation in their path.—*Savannah Republican, 25th.*

Three hundred prisoners arrived last evening from up the Georgia Road, and four hundred more are to arrive to day. These prisoners report that a Division of three thousand of our cavalry has followed them all the way, dashing upon them constantly, picking up stragglers and capturing wagons.

Gen. Wayne has whipped Kilpatrick's cavalry division at the Oconee Bridge, driving them headlong and in confusion. He telegraphs that he is perfectly able to take care of himself.

Wheeler, with many thousand men, has intercepted the enemy at a point, at present unmentionable, and is giving them no rest night or day.

The main body of the enemy is moving down the western side of the Oconee, and has shown no disposition, thus far, to attempt its passage.

The skies are brightening. Everything looks glorious, and ere long Mr. Sherman will get a lashing that he little dreamed of when he made his "On to the Gulf." The gulf of perdition be upon him!—*Augusta Constitutionalist, 25th.*

The Constitutionalist of the 26th publishes the following:

We have information that the enemy's cavalry, 600 to 1000 strong, is moving on Sparta. They encamped at